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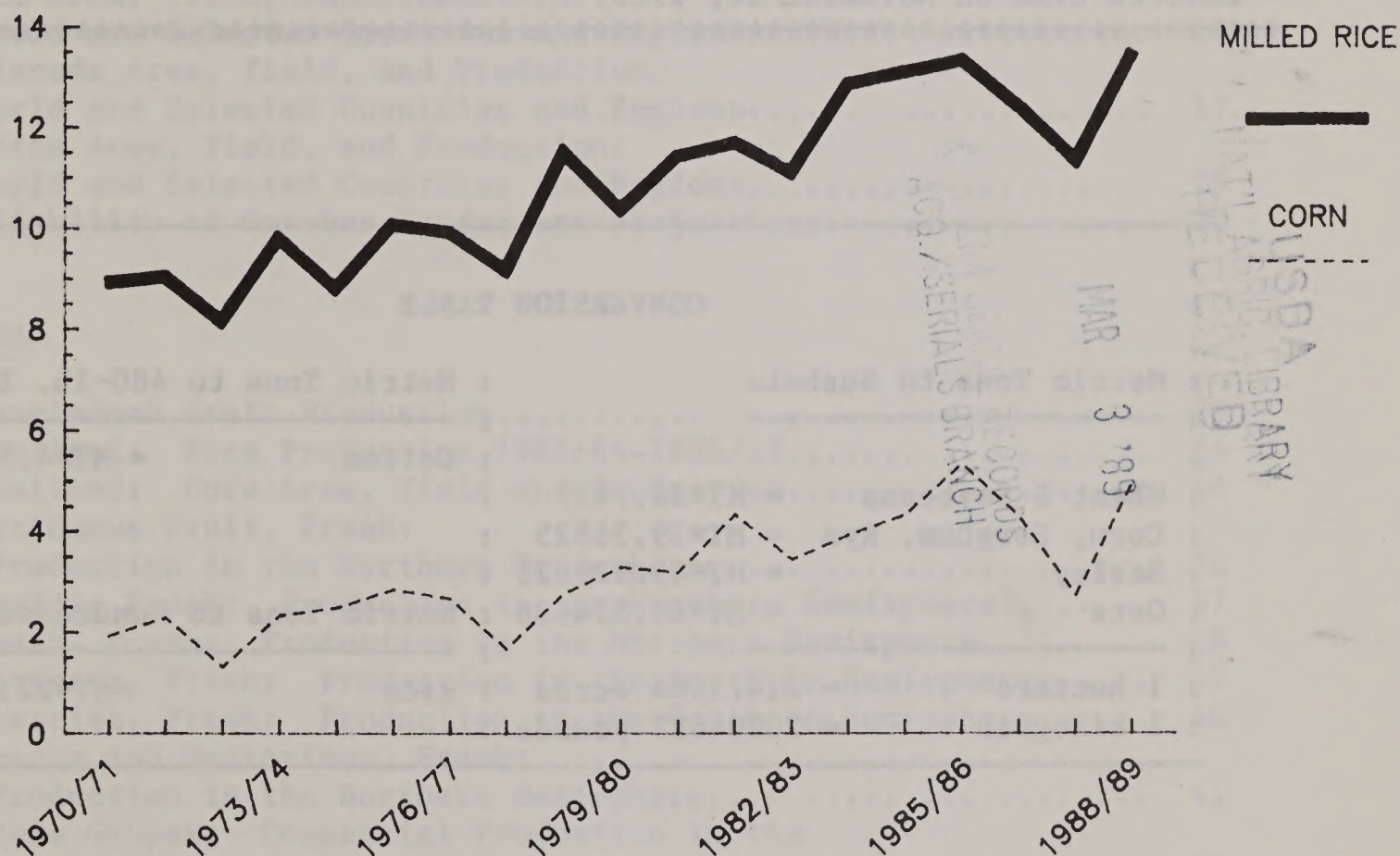
World Agricultural Production

EXCHANGE Rec'd

DEC 29 1988

THAILAND GRAIN PRODUCTION

Million Metric Tons



Note: Included in this issue are special features on grain production in Bangladesh and Thailand, deciduous fruit and table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere, and world meat production.

Approved by the World Agricultural Outlook Board - USDA

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. All numbers in this report are based on unrounded data and detail may not add to totals because of rounding.

This report was prepared by the Foreign Production Estimates Division (FPED), FAS/USDA, Washington, D.C. 20250. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division or by calling (202) 382-8888.

 * The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released at 3 p.m. *
 * eastern time on November 10, 1988. *

:			:
:	CONVERSION TABLE		:
:			:
:	Metric Tons to Bushels	:	Metric Tons to 480-lb. Bales
:	-----	:	-----
:		:	Cotton = MT*4.592917
:	Wheat & Soybeans = MT*36.7437	:	
:	Corn, Sorghum, Rye = MT*39.36825	:	
:	Barley = MT*45.929625	:	
:	Oats = MT*68.894438	:	Metric Tons to Hundredweight
:	-----	:	-----
:	1 hectare = 2.471044 acres	:	Rice = MT*22.04622
:	1 kilogram = 2.204622 pounds	:	

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PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1988/89

WHEAT: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 505.2 million metric tons, up 0.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and up less than 1 percent from last year's harvest. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o East Europe Production is estimated at 44.2 million tons, up 1.2 million or 3 percent from last month and up 11 percent from last year. Wheat crops throughout the Balkans were in good condition early in the season and were generally undamaged by the severe summer drought; higher yields are estimated in Yugoslavia, Hungary, and Romania.
- o South Africa Production is estimated at a record 3.2 million tons, up 0.3 million or 9 percent from last month and up 2 percent from last year. The increase reflects improved irrigation water supplies in the Transvaal and favorable rainfall in the Free State.
- o China Production is estimated at 87.5 million tons, down 0.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down slightly from last year. The reduction is based on lower estimated spring wheat output. Excessive rain and flooding affected the crop in Heilongjiang Province during most of the summer growing season.
- o EC-12 Production is estimated at 76.7 million tons, down 0.4 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from last year. In the United Kingdom, preliminary post-harvest yield estimates have been lower than expected.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 13.8 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but up 11 percent from last year. The decline is due to lower estimated area.

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 709.0 million tons, down 1.6 million or less than 1 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Important changes from a month ago include the following:

- o United States Production is estimated at 139.0 million tons, up 2.3 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 36 percent from last year. Corn output is estimated at 115.6 million tons, up 2.3 million--minor revisions were made for barley, oats, sorghum, and rye.

- o Argentina Production is estimated at 14.1 million tons, down 0.5 million or 3 percent from last month, but up 8 percent from last year. The reduction was caused by a decrease in corn area due to a dry spring, tight credit, and competition from oilseeds.
- o East Europe Production is estimated at 61.9 million tons, down 3.4 million or 5 percent from last month and down 4 percent from last year. Corn yields in Yugoslavia and Romania are estimated to have been reduced significantly by the late summer drought.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 7.6 million tons, down 0.3 million or 4 percent from last month, but up 12 percent from last year. Harvested area is estimated down for winter barley and oats, although yield prospects remain strong. Increased plantings of summer sorghum due to high prices and ample planting moisture are expected.
- o Guatemala Production is estimated at 1.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 23 percent from last month and up 16 percent from last year. Corn area expanded this year due to higher guaranteed prices established by INDECA--the government agricultural marketing agency. Yields also are expected to be higher due to good weather and greater fertilizer usage.

RICE (MILLED-BASIS): World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 319.8 million tons, down 1.9 million or less than 1 percent from last month, but up 4 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Important changes from last month include:

- o China Production is estimated at 119.7 million tons, down 1.4 million or 1 percent from last month and down 2 percent from last year. Widespread drought and flooding this summer reduced rice yields in the Yangtze Valley, China's most important rice-growing region.
- o Bangladesh Production is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 0.4 million or 3 percent from last month and down 5 percent from last year. Flood damage to vegetative Aman rice, along with lower Aus rice plantings, are estimated to have reduced total rice harvested area and yield.
- o Japan Production is estimated at 9.1 million tons, down 0.4 million or 4 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Lower yields are expected because of unusually cool and wet summer weather.

o Thailand

Production is estimated at 13.5 million tons, up 0.3 million or 3 percent from last month and up 19 percent from 1987/88's drought reduced crop. The increase is attributed to a higher seeded area estimate and strong monsoon performance.

o Pakistan

Production is estimated at 3.3 million tons, down 0.2 million or 6 percent from last month, but up slightly from last year. Severe September rains and flooding in the Punjab have affected both IRRI and Basmati rice.

OILSEEDS: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 200.9 million tons, virtually unchanged from last month, but down 5.8 million or 3 percent from last year's record output. U.S. production is forecast at 48.7 million tons, up less than 1 percent from last month and down 20 percent from last year. Foreign production is forecast at a record 152.2 million tons, down marginally from last month and up 6.1 million or 4 percent from last year.

* **Soybeans:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 93.7 million tons, down slightly from last month and 9 percent below last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 40.9 million tons, up 0.8 million or 2 percent from last month, but down 11.5 million tons or 22 percent from last year.

o China

Production is estimated at 11.0 million tons, down 1 million or 8 percent from last month and down 10 percent from last year. Area and yields are lower than last year because of poor weather in the major soybean-growing areas of the country this summer.

* **Cottonseed:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 32.9 million tons, up 0.1 million tons or less than 1 percent from last month and up 2.0 million or 7 percent from last year.

o United States

Production is estimated at 5.2 million tons, essentially unchanged from last month and down 17,000 tons or less than 1 percent from last year.

* **Peanuts:** World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 21.6 million tons, down 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month but up 9 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:

o United States

Production is estimated at 1.9 million tons, down 2 percent from last month, but up 0.3 million tons or 18 percent from last year.

- o China Production is estimated at 5.8 million tons, down 0.5 million or 7 percent from last month and down 6 percent from last year. Estimated yields have been reduced due to drought in the northern growing area and flooding in the southern peanut region. Area is expected to be nearly the same as last year.
- o India Production is estimated at 6.8 million tons, up 0.3 million or 5 percent from last month and up 2.0 million or 42 percent from last year. Excellent monsoon moisture in all summer producing areas of India have increased yield prospects.
- * Sunflowerseed: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 21.4 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month and up 3 percent from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o United States Production is estimated at 0.6 million tons, down 0.5 million or 46 percent from last year based on the first U.S. crop survey estimate. Both harvested area and yield estimates have been reduced due to the prolonged summer drought. This is the smallest U.S. crop since 1976.
 - o Argentina Production is estimated at 3.3 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month and up 18 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to increase approximately 21 percent over last year due to improved sun oil prices and switching of land from wheat production to sunflowerseed.
 - o EC-12 Production is estimated at 4.1 million tons, up 0.6 million or 16 percent from last month and up 4 percent from last year. Area and yield estimates are up for France, and record yields are forecast for Spain.
- * Rapeseed: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 21.8 million tons, up 0.2 million or 1 percent from last month, but down 1.3 million from last year. Significant changes from last month include:
 - o Canada Production is estimated at 4.2 million tons, up 0.2 million or 5 percent from last month and up 9 percent from last year. Harvested area is expected to be 7 percent above the previous record set in 1979.
 - o India Production is estimated at 3.0 million tons, up 0.1 million or 3 percent from last month, but down 3 percent from last year. Slightly lower planted area is expected this year, with replenished irrigation supplies influencing farmers to shift back to wheat.

- * Flaxseed: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 1.8 million tons, up 21,000 tons or 1 percent from last month, but down 19 percent from last year.
- * Copra: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 4.7 million tons, unchanged from last month and up 0.3 million tons from last year.
- * Palm Kernels: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 2.9 million tons, down 1 percent or 40,000 tons from last month, but up 165,000 tons or 6 percent from last year.
- * Palm Oil: World production for 1988/89 is forecast at 9.1 million tons, unchanged from last month and up 0.5 million or 6 percent from last year.

COTTON: World production for 1988/89 is estimated at 85.3 million bales, down slightly from last month, but up 6 percent from 1987/88. Foreign production is estimated at 70.6 million bales, down less than 1 percent from last month, but up 7 percent from last season. U.S. production is estimated at 14.7 million bales, virtually unchanged from last month and in line with last year's crop.

- o Pakistan Production is estimated at 6.6 million bales, down 0.2 million or 3 percent from last month and down 3 percent from the record 1987/88 crop. Decreased production is based on initial estimates of flood damage in the Punjab.
- o Australia Production is estimated at 1.2 million bales, down 0.1 million or 8 percent from last month and down 3 percent from last year. Decreased production is anticipated due an estimated 5-percent decline in planted area coupled with unfavorable cotton prices.
- o Colombia Production is estimated at 485,000 bales, down 0.2 million or 29 percent from last month and down 2 percent from the previous season. Production is estimated down sharply due to floods in the northern state of Cordoba.
- o Mexico Production is estimated at 1.2 million bales, up 0.1 million or 9 percent from last month and up 19 percent from the 1987/88 crop. Increased output is estimated due to favorable yields, particularly in Baja California, Sonora and Chihuahua.
- o Spain Production is estimated at a record 530,000 bales, up 80,000 or 18 percent from last month and 40 percent from last year. Record production is estimated due to a sharp increase in planted area.

Table 1
U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production 1/

Commodity	--Harvested Area--			--Yield--				--Production--			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1988/89 Proj.		Prel.		1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
	--Million Acres--			--Bushels per Acre--				--Million Bushels--			
All Wheat	60.7	56.0	53.3	34.4	37.7	34.2	34.0	2,092	2,107	1,810	1,812
Winter	43.2	39.3	39.8	35.2	39.8	39.2	39.2	1,521	1,565	1,555	1,561
Other	17.5	16.6	13.5	32.6	32.7	19.3	18.6	571	542	255	251
Rye	0.7	0.7	0.6	28.8	29.0	27.0	24.8	20	20	16	15
Soybeans	58.3	57.0	56.8	33.3	33.7	26.0	26.4	1,940	1,923	1,472	1,501
Corn	69.2	59.2	56.7	119.2	119.4	78.2	80.3	8,250	7,064	4,462	4,553
Sorghum	13.9	10.6	9.0	67.7	69.9	59.9	60.1	938	741	540	541
Barley	12.0	10.1	7.4	50.7	52.6	38.8	38.2	611	530	287	283
Oats	6.9	6.9	5.4	56.3	54.0	38.4	39.1	386	374	206	211
	--Million Hectares--			--Metric Tons per Hectare--				--Millions of Metric Tons--			
Total Feedgrains	41.3	35.1	31.8	6.1	6.1	4.3	4.4	252.3	215.2	136.3	138.6
	--Million Acres--			--Pounds per Acre--				---Million CWT.---			
Rice	2.4	2.3	2.9	5,651	5,482	5,333	5,486	133.4	127.7	152.3	156.7
								---Million 480-Pound---			
All Cotton	8.5	10.0	11.7	551	706	605	605	9.7	14.8	14.7	14.7

Table 2
U.S. Planted Area of Major Crops

Year	Wheat					Feedgrains							
	Winter	Other	Total	Rye	Rice	Corn	Sorghum	Barley	Oats	Total	Soybeans	Cotton	Total Maj Crops
	--Million Acres--												
1986/87	54.0	18.1	72.1	2.4	2.4	76.7	15.3	13.1	14.7	119.7	60.4	10.0	267.0
1987/88 Prel.	48.8	17.0	65.8	2.5	2.4	65.7	11.8	11.0	18.0	106.5	58.0	10.4	245.5
1988/89 Proj.													
September	49.0	16.9	65.9	2.5	2.9	67.5	10.5	9.7	14.0	101.6	58.8	12.2	243.9
October	48.8	16.9	65.7	2.4	2.9	67.5	10.5	9.7	13.9	101.6	58.8	12.2	243.6

1/ Estimates from USDA Agricultural Statistics Board.

Table 3
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World		Total		North America		Europe		USSR		Asia		South America		Selected Other Countries		All Other Countries			
	Foreign : United States :	Canada : Mexico :	EC-12 :	Oth. W. :	Eastern Europe :	China :	India :	Pakistan :	Thailand :	Argentina :	Brazil :	Australia :	South Africa :	Turkey :	Other :					
Wheat																				
1986/87	529.7	472.8	56.9	31.4	4.5	71.9	4.3	39.1	92.3	90.0	47.1	0.0	13.9	0.0	8.9	5.6	16.2	2.3	14.0	16.1
1987/88 prel.	504.3	447.0	57.3	26.0	3.7	71.6	4.0	39.8	83.3	87.8	45.6	0.0	12.0	0.0	9.0	6.1	12.4	3.1	13.0	15.4
1988/89 proj.																				
September	504.6	455.4	49.3	15.4	3.2	77.1	3.8	43.1	91.0	88.0	45.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.0	5.2	14.0	3.0	15.0	16.3
October	505.2	455.8	49.3	15.5	3.2	76.7	3.8	44.2	91.0	87.5	45.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	8.0	5.2	13.8	3.2	15.0	16.3
Coarse Grains																				
1986/87	834.2	581.4	252.8	25.5	14.9	81.3	12.3	73.9	105.9	88.4	26.6	5.0	1.7	4.6	13.0	27.3	6.6	7.9	9.4	64.9
1987/88 prel.	789.7	574.1	215.7	25.5	14.5	82.1	10.7	64.6	113.7	97.6	23.0	4.8	1.4	3.0	13.0	24.7	6.8	7.8	9.3	60.3
1988/89 proj.																				
September	710.6	573.9	136.7	19.2	14.9	87.7	12.3	65.3	100.0	91.8	29.8	5.0	1.7	5.3	14.6	22.6	7.9	8.9	9.3	65.3
October	709.0	570.0	139.0	19.1	14.9	87.8	12.2	61.9	100.0	91.8	29.8	5.0	1.7	5.3	14.1	22.6	7.6	8.9	9.3	65.6
Rice (Milled)																				
1986/87	318.4	314.1	4.3	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	120.6	60.4	26.5	3.5	12.5	0.2	7.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	22.6
1987/88 prel.	308.7	304.7	4.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	122.1	53.0	26.3	3.2	11.4	0.2	7.5	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.1
1988/89 proj.																				
September	321.7	316.9	4.8	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	121.1	63.0	26.3	3.5	13.2	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.5
October	319.8	314.8	5.0	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.0	0.2	1.8	119.7	63.0	26.3	3.3	13.5	0.3	6.9	0.6	0.0	0.2	22.4
Total Grains 1/																				
1986/87	1,682.3	1,368.3	314.0	56.9	19.7	154.5	16.7	113.2	199.9 1/	299.0	134.0	31.5	19.1	17.0	22.2	40.0	23.1	10.2	23.5	187.5
1987/88 prel.	1,602.7	1,325.7	277.0	51.5	18.6	155.0	14.6	104.7	198.7 1/	307.5	121.6	31.1	16.6	14.3	22.3	38.3	19.8	10.9	22.4	177.7
1988/89 proj.																				
September	1,536.9	1,346.1	190.8	34.6	18.3	166.0	16.1	108.6	192.8	300.9	137.8	31.3	17.8	18.5	22.9	34.7	22.5	11.8	24.4	187.2
October	1,534.0	1,340.7	193.3	34.6	18.3	165.8	16.0	106.3	192.8	299.0	137.8	31.3	17.6	18.8	22.4	34.7	22.0	12.1	24.4	186.8
Oilseeds 2/																				
1986/87	194.3	134.9	59.4	5.8	1.0	8.4	0.6	6.0	11.2	30.9	13.5	1.7	3.0	0.6	10.8	18.6	0.7	0.7	1.9	19.5
1987/88 prel.	206.7	146.1	60.6	5.9	1.2	12.1	0.5	5.3	11.8	33.6	12.7	1.7	3.3	0.5	14.2	19.4	0.8	0.9	2.0	20.1
1988/89 proj.																				
September	200.9	152.5	48.4	5.7	0.8	11.0	0.6	5.3	12.5	33.2	15.2	1.8	3.3	0.6	15.4	21.6	0.8	1.0	2.4	21.3
October	200.9	152.2	48.7	5.8	0.9	11.5	0.6	5.2	12.5	31.7	15.6	1.8	3.3	0.7	15.5	21.6	0.8	1.0	2.4	21.2
Cotton																				
1986/87	70.4	60.7	9.7	0.0	0.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	12.2	16.3	7.4	0.0	6.1	0.1	0.5	3.0	1.0	0.3	2.4	9.5
1987/88 prel.	80.5	65.8	14.8	0.0	1.0	1.2	0.0	0.1	11.3	19.5	7.0	0.0	6.8	0.1	1.3	3.4	1.2	0.3	2.5	10.0
1988/89 proj.																				
September	85.7	71.0	14.7	0.0	1.1	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.4	21.0	8.6	0.0	6.8	0.1	0.8	3.5	1.3	0.4	3.0	10.4
October	85.3	70.6	14.7	0.0	1.2	1.6	0.0	0.1	12.4	21.0	8.6	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.8	3.5	1.2	0.4	3.0	10.2

1/ Includes total of wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above. Estimates of Soviet total grain production, including wheat, coarse grains, rice (rough), minor grains, and pulses are 210.1 million tons in 1986/87, 211.4 million in 1987/88, and 205.0 million forecast in 1988/89.

2/ Totals for major regions and countries and other countries include the six major oilseeds shown elsewhere in this report, while world and total foreign also include copra and palm kernels for countries shown plus other countries.

Note: Entries of '0.0' indicate no reported or insignificant production.

Table 4
Wheat Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	227.8	219.6	219.1	2.33	2.30	2.30	2.31	529.7	504.3	504.6	505.2
United States	24.6	22.6	21.6	2.32	2.53	2.30	2.29	56.9	57.3	49.3	49.3
Total Foreign	203.2	196.9	197.5	2.33	2.27	2.30	2.31	472.8	447.0	455.4	455.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	46.1	43.3	42.0	2.79	2.75	2.70	2.71	128.4	119.0	114.5	114.0
Argentina	4.9	4.8	4.5	1.83	1.88	1.78	1.78	8.9	9.0	8.0	8.0
Australia	11.3	9.1	9.1	1.44	1.37	1.47	1.52	16.2	12.4	14.0	13.8
Canada	14.2	13.5	12.9	2.20	1.93	1.19	1.20	31.4	26.0	15.4	15.5
EC-12	15.7	15.9	15.5	4.58	4.50	4.97	4.95	71.9	71.6	77.1	76.7
Major Importers	98.1	95.5	97.9	2.40	2.36	2.40	2.41	235.0	225.3	235.3	236.0
Brazil	3.9	3.5	3.4	1.44	1.76	1.53	1.53	5.6	6.1	5.2	5.2
China	29.6	28.8	29.5	3.04	3.05	2.98	2.97	90.0	87.8	88.0	87.5
Eastern Europe	10.5	10.6	10.7	3.73	3.77	4.03	4.15	39.1	39.8	43.1	44.2
Egypt	0.5	0.6	0.6	3.80	4.23	4.20	4.20	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5
Other N. Africa */	4.6	5.2	4.4	1.13	0.96	1.01	1.01	5.2	5.0	4.5	4.5
Japan	0.2	0.3	0.3	3.56	3.19	3.67	3.67	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
USSR	48.7	46.7	49.0	1.89	1.78	1.86	1.86	92.3	83.3	91.0	91.0
Other Foreign	59.0	58.1	57.6	1.85	1.77	1.83	1.84	109.4	102.8	105.6	105.9
India	23.0	22.8	22.2	2.05	2.00	2.03	2.03	47.1	45.6	45.0	45.0
Iran	6.3	6.1	6.3	1.14	0.98	1.08	1.08	7.1	6.0	6.8	6.8
Mexico	1.1	0.9	0.8	4.19	4.11	4.00	4.00	4.5	3.7	3.2	3.2
Non-EC W. Europe	1.0	0.9	0.8	4.57	4.25	4.61	4.64	4.3	4.0	3.8	3.8
Pakistan	7.4	7.7	7.3	1.89	1.56	1.73	1.73	13.9	12.0	12.6	12.6
South Africa	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.21	1.81	1.39	1.61	2.3	3.1	3.0	3.2
Turkey	8.7	8.7	8.8	1.61	1.49	1.71	1.71	14.0	13.0	15.0	15.0
Others	9.8	9.3	9.5	1.65	1.66	1.72	1.72	16.1	15.4	16.3	16.3

*/ Algeria, Libya, Morocco, and Tunisia.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
TOTAL COARSE GRAINS 1/	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	336.9	323.0	323.5	2.48	2.44	2.19	2.19	834.2	789.7	710.6	709.0
United States	41.5	35.4	32.0	6.09	6.10	4.26	4.34	252.8	215.7	136.7	139.0
Total Foreign	295.4	287.7	291.5	1.97	2.00	1.97	1.96	581.4	574.1	573.9	570.0
Maj. Foreign Exporters	23.7	23.5	23.5	2.43	2.39	2.32	2.34	57.6	56.1	55.9	55.0
Argentina	4.5	4.4	4.8	2.88	2.98	2.92	2.94	13.0	13.0	14.6	14.1
Australia	4.4	4.7	4.8	1.50	1.45	1.53	1.58	6.6	6.8	7.9	7.6
Canada	7.8	8.0	7.2	3.26	3.20	2.67	2.66	25.5	25.5	19.2	19.1
South Africa	4.9	4.5	4.6	1.61	1.73	1.93	1.93	7.9	7.8	8.9	8.9
Thailand	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.25	1.51	2.53	2.55	4.6	3.0	5.3	5.3
Major Importers	108.4	108.1	106.4	2.67	2.66	2.65	2.62	289.6	287.1	281.6	278.3
Eastern Europe	18.6	18.1	18.4	3.97	3.56	3.54	3.35	73.9	64.6	65.3	61.9
EC-12	19.7	19.1	19.4	4.13	4.31	4.54	4.54	81.3	82.1	87.7	87.8
Other W. Europe	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.65	3.40	3.77	3.76	12.3	10.7	12.3	12.2
Mexico	7.7	7.8	7.8	1.93	1.87	1.89	1.89	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.9
USSR	58.6	59.5	57.0	1.81	1.91	1.75	1.75	105.9	113.7	100.0	100.0
Other Major Import. 2/	0.4	0.5	0.5	3.04	3.13	3.33	3.30	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	163.3	156.0	161.6	1.43	1.48	1.46	1.46	234.1	230.8	236.5	236.8
Brazil	14.0	13.1	12.9	1.95	1.88	1.75	1.75	27.3	24.7	22.6	22.6
China	27.9	28.8	28.0	3.17	3.38	3.28	3.28	88.4	97.6	91.8	91.8
India	39.6	35.8	39.9	0.67	0.64	0.75	0.75	26.6	23.0	29.8	29.8
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Nigeria	10.2	9.4	9.9	0.84	0.72	0.84	0.84	8.6	6.8	8.3	8.3
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Turkey	4.3	4.3	4.4	2.19	2.17	2.10	2.10	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3
Others	60.8	58.1	60.0	1.07	1.04	1.09	1.09	64.9	60.3	65.3	65.6
BARLEY											
World	80.0	79.4	76.4	2.27	2.27	2.20	2.19	182.0	180.6	168.4	167.8
United States	4.9	4.1	3.0	2.74	2.83	2.09	2.06	13.3	11.5	6.2	6.2
Total Foreign	75.2	75.4	73.5	2.24	2.24	2.20	2.20	168.7	169.1	162.2	161.6
Australia	2.3	2.4	2.3	1.55	1.37	1.52	1.57	3.6	3.3	3.8	3.6
Canada	4.8	5.0	4.1	3.03	2.79	2.41	2.41	14.6	14.0	10.0	10.0
China	3.4	3.5	3.5	1.82	1.80	1.80	1.80	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3
Eastern Europe	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.77	3.80	3.76	3.67	16.9	16.2	16.3	16.1
EC-12	12.6	12.2	12.4	3.69	3.82	4.17	4.16	46.5	46.7	51.6	51.4
Other W. Europe	1.8	1.7	1.8	3.38	2.98	3.46	3.46	6.2	5.0	6.1	6.1
Turkey	3.2	3.2	3.3	1.97	1.88	1.88	1.88	6.3	6.0	6.2	6.2
USSR	30.0	30.7	28.9	1.80	1.91	1.64	1.64	53.9	58.4	47.5	47.5
Others	12.6	12.4	12.8	1.16	1.06	1.13	1.12	14.6	13.2	14.4	14.4

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CONTINUED

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1988/89 Proj.		Prel.		1988/89 Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
CORN	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	129.5	124.2	124.8	3.68	3.58	3.07	3.07	477.0	444.9	383.4	382.4
United States	28.0	23.9	23.0	7.49	7.49	4.93	5.04	209.6	179.4	113.4	115.6
Total Foreign	101.6	100.3	101.8	2.63	2.65	2.65	2.62	267.5	265.5	270.0	266.8
Maj. Foreign Exporters	8.7	8.0	8.4	2.37	2.35	2.69	2.69	20.7	18.7	23.0	22.5
Argentina	2.9	2.6	2.8	3.19	3.46	3.33	3.39	9.3	9.0	10.0	9.5
South Africa	4.0	3.6	3.7	1.78	1.93	2.16	2.16	7.2	7.0	8.0	8.0
Thailand	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.37	1.56	2.70	2.70	4.3	2.7	5.0	5.0
Major Importers	22.0	21.9	22.5	4.03	3.77	3.90	3.77	88.8	82.7	87.6	84.6
Eastern Europe	7.6	7.3	7.5	5.13	4.10	4.28	3.87	38.9	29.9	32.1	28.8
EC-12	3.9	3.7	4.0	6.45	6.91	6.69	6.73	25.1	25.8	26.4	26.8
Other W. Europe	0.2	0.2	0.2	8.01	8.07	8.15	8.10	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Mexico	6.0	6.0	6.1	1.67	1.65	1.69	1.69	10.0	9.9	10.3	10.3
USSR	4.2	4.6	4.6	2.96	3.24	3.59	3.59	12.5	14.8	16.5	16.5
Other Maj. Import. 2/	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.91	4.11	4.24	4.15	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other Foreign	70.8	70.4	71.0	2.23	2.33	2.25	2.25	158.0	164.1	159.4	159.7
Brazil	13.5	12.7	12.5	1.96	1.89	1.76	1.76	26.5	24.0	22.0	22.0
Canada	1.0	1.0	1.0	5.95	7.02	5.30	5.20	5.9	7.0	5.2	5.1
China	19.1	20.2	19.6	3.71	3.95	3.83	3.83	70.9	79.8	75.0	75.0
Egypt	0.8	0.8	0.8	4.73	5.14	5.00	5.00	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.1
India	5.9	5.3	5.9	1.27	1.04	1.27	1.27	7.5	5.5	7.5	7.5
Indonesia	3.0	2.8	2.8	1.64	1.71	1.79	1.79	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.0
Philippines	3.6	3.8	3.8	1.13	1.15	1.16	1.16	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.4
Zimbabwe	1.2	1.3	1.3	0.92	1.60	1.54	1.54	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
Others	22.7	22.5	23.3	1.47	1.44	1.47	1.48	33.2	32.4	34.2	34.6
SORGHUM											
World	46.0	41.9	43.7	1.40	1.32	1.27	1.27	64.3	55.5	55.4	55.5
United States	5.6	4.3	3.6	4.25	4.39	3.76	3.77	23.8	18.8	13.7	13.8
Total Foreign	40.4	37.6	40.1	1.00	0.98	1.04	1.04	40.5	36.7	41.7	41.7
Argentina	1.0	1.0	1.2	3.10	3.00	3.04	3.04	3.1	3.0	3.5	3.5
Australia	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.54	1.82	1.98	1.98	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.8
China	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.87	3.09	2.94	2.94	5.4	5.8	5.3	5.3
India	15.6	15.0	16.2	0.57	0.57	0.68	0.68	8.9	8.6	11.0	11.0
Mexico	1.4	1.4	1.4	3.19	2.91	2.91	2.91	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
Nigeria	4.5	4.3	4.4	0.80	0.67	0.80	0.80	3.6	2.9	3.5	3.5
South Africa	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.53	1.48	1.82	1.82	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.6
Sudan	4.8	3.5	4.0	0.71	0.46	0.55	0.55	3.4	1.6	2.2	2.2
Thailand	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.26	1.10	1.21	1.30	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Others	10.0	9.2	9.7	0.99	0.94	0.99	0.98	9.9	8.7	9.6	9.5

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

Table 5 (Continued)
Coarse Grains Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
OATS	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
World	25.0	23.7	23.2	1.90	1.83	1.71	1.72	47.5	43.5	40.0	39.8
United States	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.02	1.94	1.38	1.40	5.6	5.4	3.0	3.1
Total Foreign	22.2	20.9	21.0	1.89	1.82	1.74	1.75	41.9	38.0	37.0	36.8
USSR	13.2	11.8	11.5	1.66	1.57	1.43	1.43	21.9	18.5	16.5	16.5
Maj. Foreign Exporters	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.04	1.97	1.79	1.83	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.1
Argentina	0.4	0.5	0.6	1.00	1.30	1.27	1.27	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.7
Australia	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.36	1.36	1.29	1.33	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.0
Canada	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.53	2.37	2.04	2.04	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.9
Sweden	0.5	0.4	0.4	3.26	3.63	3.64	3.64	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5
Other Foreign	5.7	5.6	5.6	2.32	2.26	2.33	2.33	13.3	12.6	13.1	13.1
China	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.17	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Eastern Europe	1.5	1.4	1.5	2.76	2.82	2.58	2.58	4.2	4.0	3.8	3.8
East Germany	0.2	0.2	0.2	4.09	4.18	3.68	3.68	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Poland	0.9	0.9	0.9	2.70	2.87	2.48	2.48	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
EC-12	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.95	2.99	3.12	3.12	5.6	5.3	5.7	5.7
France	0.3	0.3	0.3	3.27	3.72	3.80	3.80	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
West Germany	0.6	0.6	0.6	4.44	4.30	4.42	4.42	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.5
Finland	0.4	0.4	0.4	2.92	1.96	3.00	3.00	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.2
Norway	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.44	4.23	3.89	3.89	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5
Others	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.04	1.00	1.01	1.01	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
RYE											
World	14.8	15.9	15.4	2.10	2.14	1.99	1.99	31.0	34.0	30.6	30.6
United States	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.81	1.82	1.65	1.56	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total Foreign	14.5	15.6	15.1	2.11	2.15	2.00	2.00	30.5	33.5	30.2	30.3
USSR	8.7	9.7	9.5	1.74	1.86	1.74	1.74	15.2	18.1	16.5	16.5
Maj. Foreign Exporter											
Canada	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.93	1.58	1.03	1.03	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Other Foreign											
Eastern Europe	3.9	4.0	4.0	2.73	2.74	2.46	2.46	10.6	11.0	9.8	9.8
East Germany	0.7	0.7	0.7	3.54	3.47	2.77	2.77	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8
Poland	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.57	2.63	2.40	2.40	7.3	7.8	7.1	7.1
Czechoslovakia	0.2	0.2	0.2	3.49	3.13	3.23	3.23	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
EC-12	1.0	1.0	0.9	3.04	2.92	3.00	3.00	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8
Denmark	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.55	3.79	4.53	4.53	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.3
West Germany	0.4	0.4	0.4	4.28	3.89	4.17	4.17	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6
Others	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.84	1.80	1.93	1.93	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9

1/ Total of barley, corn, sorghum, oats, and rye shown below plus millet and mixed grain.

2/ Japan, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

Table 7
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.		Proj.	Prel.		1988/89	Proj.	Prel.		1988/89	Proj.
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SOYBEANS											
World	51.48	53.93	55.93	1.90	1.91	1.68	1.68	97.91	102.88	93.95	93.75
United States	23.59	23.06	22.99	2.24	2.27	1.74	1.78	52.80	52.33	40.07	40.86
Total Foreign	27.89	30.87	32.93	1.62	1.64	1.64	1.61	45.11	50.55	53.88	52.89
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.78	14.81	16.74	1.90	1.87	1.85	1.85	24.30	27.70	31.00	31.00
Argentina	3.51	4.30	5.24	1.99	2.30	2.10	2.10	7.00	9.90	11.00	11.00
Brazil	9.27	10.51	11.50	1.87	1.69	1.74	1.74	17.30	17.80	20.00	20.00
Other Foreign	15.11	16.06	16.19	1.38	1.42	1.42	1.35	20.81	22.85	22.88	21.89
Canada	0.38	0.46	0.54	2.50	2.76	2.23	2.05	0.96	1.27	1.20	1.10
China	8.30	8.45	8.30	1.40	1.44	1.45	1.33	11.61	12.18	12.00	11.00
Eastern Europe	0.48	0.53	0.56	1.66	1.31	1.26	1.24	0.81	0.69	0.68	0.70
India	1.39	1.40	1.50	0.60	0.57	0.73	0.73	0.84	0.80	1.10	1.10
Indonesia	0.92	0.95	1.00	0.98	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.90	0.95	1.00	1.00
Mexico	0.34	0.39	0.16	1.94	1.92	2.19	2.19	0.66	0.75	0.35	0.35
Paraguay	0.53	0.62	0.69	1.79	1.63	1.74	1.74	0.95	1.00	1.20	1.20
USSR	0.75	0.78	0.80	0.94	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.70	0.71	0.73	0.73
Others	2.02	2.49	2.64	1.67	1.81	1.78	1.78	3.38	4.49	4.62	4.71
COTTONSEED											
World	29.90	32.56	34.42	0.91	0.95	0.96	0.96	27.10	30.91	32.88	32.95
United States	3.43	4.06	4.72	1.01	1.29	1.11	1.10	3.45	5.23	5.22	5.22
Total Foreign	26.47	28.50	29.70	0.89	0.90	0.93	0.93	23.66	25.68	27.67	27.73
China	4.31	4.91	5.50	1.40	1.47	1.41	1.41	6.02	7.21	7.78	7.78
India	7.28	7.40	8.00	0.44	0.41	0.47	0.47	3.22	3.05	3.74	3.74
Pakistan	2.51	2.57	2.57	1.05	1.15	1.14	1.14	2.64	2.95	2.94	2.94
USSR	3.48	3.53	3.40	1.40	1.27	1.43	1.43	4.87	4.49	4.87	4.87
Others	8.91	10.09	10.23	0.78	0.79	0.82	0.82	6.91	7.98	8.34	8.41
PEANUTS											
World	18.39	17.52	18.60	1.11	1.13	1.17	1.16	20.45	19.76	21.79	21.61
United States	0.62	0.63	0.67	2.70	2.62	2.94	2.90	1.68	1.64	1.96	1.93
Total Foreign	17.77	16.89	17.94	1.06	1.07	1.10	1.10	18.77	18.12	19.83	19.68
Brazil	0.14	0.10	0.10	1.37	1.70	1.50	1.50	0.20	0.17	0.15	0.15
China	3.25	3.02	3.03	1.81	2.04	2.02	1.91	5.88	6.17	6.25	5.80
India	7.15	6.20	7.20	0.85	0.77	0.90	0.94	6.06	4.80	6.50	6.80
Senegal	0.81	0.85	0.79	1.04	1.14	1.02	1.02	0.84	0.96	0.80	0.80
South Africa	0.16	0.21	0.22	0.73	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.12	0.21	0.22	0.22
Sudan	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.87	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.40
Others	5.74	5.97	6.05	0.91	0.91	0.91	0.91	5.23	5.41	5.51	5.51

CONTINUED

Table 7 (Continued)
Oilseeds Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions (Continued)

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel.	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.		Prel.	1988/89	Proj.	
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---			---Metric Tons Per Hectare---				---Million Metric Tons---			
SUNFLOWERSEED											
World	14.05	14.91	15.40	1.37	1.39	1.39	1.39	19.25	20.73	21.23	21.42
United States	0.79	0.72	0.69	1.53	1.65	1.48	0.92	1.21	1.18	1.05	0.63
Total Foreign	13.26	14.19	14.71	1.36	1.38	1.39	1.41	18.04	19.55	20.18	20.79
Argentina	1.80	2.06	2.50	1.39	1.36	1.33	1.32	2.50	2.80	3.20	3.30
China	1.04	0.95	1.00	1.48	1.42	1.45	1.45	1.54	1.35	1.45	1.45
EC-12	2.15	2.32	2.13	1.53	1.70	1.70	1.92	3.28	3.94	3.54	4.09
East Europe	1.33	1.38	1.33	2.15	1.74	1.77	1.76	2.86	2.39	2.38	2.33
USSR	3.85	4.16	4.25	1.37	1.46	1.48	1.48	5.26	6.08	6.30	6.30
Others	3.09	3.33	3.50	0.84	0.90	0.95	0.95	2.60	3.00	3.32	3.32
RAPESEED											
World	14.59	16.22	16.63	1.33	1.42	1.30	1.31	19.47	23.06	21.56	21.77
Total Foreign	14.59	16.22	16.63	1.33	1.42	1.30	1.31	19.47	23.06	21.56	21.77
Canada	2.64	2.67	3.65	1.43	1.44	1.10	1.15	3.79	3.85	4.00	4.20
China	4.92	5.29	4.70	1.20	1.27	1.21	1.21	5.88	6.73	5.70	5.70
EC-12	1.27	1.86	1.89	2.91	3.18	2.84	2.79	3.69	5.93	5.35	5.28
East Europe	0.96	0.93	0.88	2.38	2.31	2.36	2.37	2.28	2.14	2.11	2.09
India	3.73	4.10	4.00	0.71	0.76	0.73	0.75	2.64	3.10	2.90	3.00
Others	1.08	1.37	1.50	1.10	0.96	1.00	1.00	1.19	1.31	1.50	1.50
FLAXSEED											
World	4.33	4.17	4.07	0.62	0.55	0.45	0.45	2.69	2.28	1.82	1.84
United States	0.28	0.19	0.10	1.06	1.01	0.95	0.95	0.29	0.19	0.09	0.09
Total Foreign	4.06	3.98	3.98	0.59	0.52	0.44	0.44	2.40	2.09	1.73	1.75
Argentina	0.75	0.69	0.60	0.83	0.80	0.80	0.80	0.62	0.55	0.48	0.48
Canada	0.76	0.59	0.55	1.36	1.23	0.77	0.77	1.03	0.73	0.42	0.42
India	1.23	1.35	1.35	0.28	0.30	0.29	0.30	0.34	0.40	0.38	0.40
USSR	1.05	1.07	1.20	0.22	0.21	0.22	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.26	0.26
Others	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.63	0.65	0.66	0.66	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.19
MAJOR OILSEEDS TOTAL	132.75	139.31	145.04	1.41	1.43	1.33	1.33	186.88	199.62	193.24	193.34
COPRA	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.80	4.39	4.73	4.73
PALM KERNEL	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.63	2.69	2.90	2.86
TOTAL OILSEEDS	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	194.30	206.70	200.86	200.92
PALM OIL *	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.10	8.55	9.09	9.09

* Not included in total oilseeds.

Table 8
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production: World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	---Area---			---Yield---				---Production---			
	Prel. Proj.			Prel. 1988/89 Proj.				Prel. 1988/89 Proj.			
	1986/87	1987/88	1988/89	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.	1986/87	1987/88	Sept.	Oct.
	---Million Hectares---			---Kilograms Per Hectare---				---Million 480-Pound Bales---			
World	29.9	32.6	34.5	513	538	541	538	70.4	80.5	85.7	85.3
United States	3.4	4.1	4.7	618	791	678	678	9.7	14.8	14.7	14.7
Total Foreign	26.5	28.5	29.8	499	502	519	516	60.7	65.8	71.0	70.6
Maj. Foreign Exporters	12.1	12.9	13.5	749	760	778	776	41.6	45.1	48.2	48.0
Australia	0.1	0.2	0.2	1446	1164	1204	1188	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2
Central America 1/	0.1	0.1	0.1	814	811	875	873	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
China	4.3	4.9	5.5	824	865	831	831	16.3	19.5	21.0	21.0
Egypt	0.4	0.4	0.4	909	845	846	846	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6
Mexico	0.2	0.2	0.3	926	956	939	1025	0.6	1.0	1.1	1.2
Pakistan	2.5	2.6	2.6	527	573	572	555	6.1	6.8	6.8	6.6
Sudan	0.4	0.3	0.3	471	464	472	472	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Turkey	0.6	0.6	0.7	885	916	910	910	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.0
USSR	3.5	3.5	3.4	762	700	794	794	12.2	11.3	12.4	12.4
Major Importers 2/	0.3	0.3	0.4	930	840	902	879	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.7
Other Foreign	14.1	15.3	15.9	275	277	290	287	17.8	19.4	21.2	21.0
Argentina	0.3	0.5	0.5	318	544	376	376	0.5	1.3	0.8	0.8
Brazil	2.2	2.5	2.5	303	295	310	310	3.0	3.4	3.5	3.5
India	7.3	7.4	8.0	222	207	234	234	7.4	7.0	8.6	8.6
Syria	0.1	0.1	0.1	874	835	933	933	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6
Others	4.1	4.7	4.8	329	334	346	336	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.4

1/ Nicaragua, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica.

2/ Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Japan, Hong Kong, Republic of Korea, and Taiwan.

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Table 9

NOTE: The table below presents a 7-year record of the differences between the Oct. projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the Oct. projections and the final estimates have averaged 11.1 million tons (2.2 percent) ranging from -26.7 to 5.8 million tons. The Oct. projection has been below the final estimate four times and above three times.

RELIABILITY OF OCTOBER PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	: DIFFERENCES BETWEEN PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATE, 1981/82-87/88 1/							
	: AVERAGE	: AVERAGE	Difference		: BELOW	: ABOVE	NUMBER OF YEARS 2/	
	PERCENT	----	MILLION METRIC TONS----		FINAL	FINAL		
WHEAT								
WORLD	2.2	11.1	-26.7	5.8	4	3		
U.S.	0.6	0.4	-1.2	0.1	5	1		
FOREIGN	2.6	11.1	-26.8	6.0	4	3		
COARSE GRAINS 3/								
WORLD	1.2	9.9	-23.8	11.4	5	2		
U.S.	1.5	3.5	-5.9	2.8	5	2		
FOREIGN	1.4	8.1	-18.5	9.6	5	2		
RICE (MILLED)								
WORLD	2.8	8.4	-20.9	3.0	5	1		
U.S.	2.5	0.1	-0.2	0.2	3	3		
FOREIGN	2.8	8.4	-21.0	3.1	5	2		
SOYBEANS								
WORLD	2.6	2.3	-4.7	4.5	2	5		
U.S.	4.0	2.1	-3.2	3.1	1	6		
FOREIGN	4.6	1.8	-2.7	2.0	4	3		
COTTON								
WORLD	3.7	3.0	-10.1	3.9	5	2		
U.S.	3.7	0.5	-1.4	0.3	4	3		
FOREIGN	3.8	2.6	-10.4	3.6	4	3		
UNITED STATES								
=====								
CORN	1.6	116	-262	83	5	2		
SORGHUM	2.6	23	-59	14	4	3		
BARLEY	1.8	10	-11	24	4	3		
OATS	1.2	6	-18	16	4	2		

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82-1986/87 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year and for 1987/88 last month's estimate.

2/ May not total seven if projection was the same as the final estimate.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

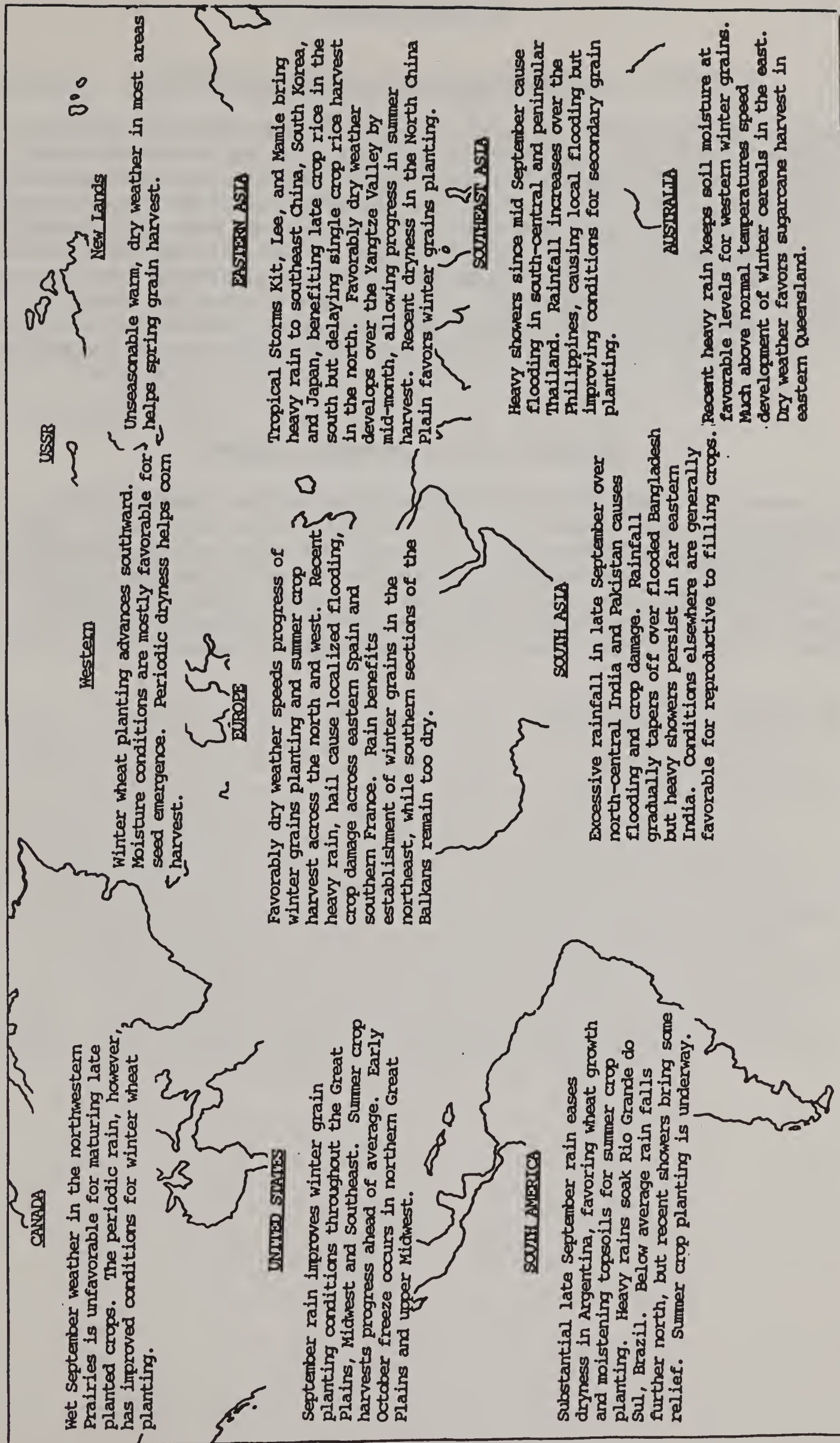
OCTOBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, FAS, USDA

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

Date October 12, 1988

NOAA/USDA JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY



(More details are available in the Weekly Weather and Crop Bulletin. Subscription information may be obtained by calling (202) 447-7917).

WEATHER BRIEFS

TIMELY RAINS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Widespread moderate to locally excessive rain fell in most of Argentina, Uruguay, southern Brazil, and southeast Paraguay during the second half of September. These rains benefitted vegetative winter grains and oilseeds, providing adequate soil moisture for the planting and germination of spring crops. Dry conditions prevailed from extreme northern Argentina through most of Paraguay and in Brazil from central Parana northward. Coffee and citrus trees in Parana, Sao Paulo, and Minas Gerias have experienced some stress from the lack of soil moisture which may affect future production. Adequate time remains for soybean planting in these northern areas, but the corn crop may suffer yield reductions if planting has not taken place by early November.

DROUGHT EASED IN SOUTHEAST EUROPE

Light to moderate rainfall in late September eased the drought in much of southeast Europe. Many areas, however, remained unfavorably dry. Hungary, northern Yugoslavia, and western Romania received more rain than Bulgaria and southern Yugoslavia. The seeding and germination of winter crops has likely been possible in these northern areas, but the south generally remains excessively too dry. More rainfall is needed in all areas for good crop development before winter, especially in the southern Balkans.

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PRODUCTION BRIEFS

SWITZERLAND: GOVERNMENT CONTINUES TO DISCOURAGE WHEAT PRODUCTION

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Bern, the Government of Switzerland intends to implement a new producer payment program for wheat that is based on sprout damage as measured by falling number. The program is part of an effort to lower total bread wheat area in favor of feed grains; wheat was the only major grain that did not see an increase in guaranteed price for 1988. In addition, hectareage premiums were increased for barley, oats, and triticale in an effort to reduce bread grain area to about 88,000 hectares from the current level of about 98,000 hectares. Until now, all domestically produced wheat (except sprouted wheat) has been classified as bread wheat and has been procured at the guaranteed takeover price. During the 1987/88 marketing year, the government downgraded about 103,500 tons of domestically produced wheat to feed wheat status and absorbed the difference between the bread wheat guaranteed producer price and the feed wheat price.

INDIA/PAKISTAN: FLOODS IMPACT PUNJAB CROP OUTLOOK

According to the U.S. agricultural attache in Islamabad, unusually heavy rain fell over northwest India and northeast Pakistan during the last weekend of September, dropping nearly 12 inches in several locations. Storm damage and flooding were reported in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, and Haryana states in India, while only northeast Punjab Province was affected in Pakistan.

Based on satellite imagery analysis, the hardest hit areas appeared to be in the Indian Punjab along the Beas and Sutlej Rivers, and the Pakistani and (especially) Indian border region along the Ravi River. Standing water was also visible on satellite imagery in parts of southern Punjab, a predominantly cotton and coarse grain growing area. Damage reports from India indicate nearly mature rice crops were affected in Punjab and Haryana, along with cotton, corn, oilseed, and pulse crops. Punjab state crop area damage was estimated at 325,000 hectares. In Pakistan, early assessments indicate that primarily rice, sugarcane, and to a lesser extent cotton crops were inundated along the Chenab and Ravi Rivers between Lahore and India's Kashmir border. Heavy rains in Kashmir swelled these primary rivers, inundating approximately 182,000 hectares. This flooded area is estimated to produce 70 percent of the Punjab rice crop in Pakistan, and is heavily sown with high-quality basmati export varieties. Prior to the freak storm, summer crops had been faring very well in both countries and were rapidly approaching harvest.

SOVIET UNION: COTTON HARVEST REPORT

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Moscow, this year's cotton harvest started earlier than normal due to favorable weather coupled with minimal need for reseeding during the growing season. In Uzbekistan, the largest producing republic, approximately 2.1 million bales have been harvested. The percentage of cotton harvested mechanically has been small, although the rate of mechanical harvesting is growing slowly. As of September 28, nearly 412,000 bales of cotton had been mechanically harvested in Turkmenistan. A recurring problem with cotton harvesting is the loss of the crop during harvest. In Uzbekistan, it was reported that on average 20 percent of the mechanically harvested crop is lost, while 10-15 percent is lost when the crop is handpicked. The crop is normally harvested from September through November.

ARGENTINA: SPRING RAINFALL BREAKS 5-MONTH DROUGHT

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Buenos Aires, the winter grain growing areas of Argentina have experienced one of the worst droughts since 1861. In the 4-month period from May through August, Buenos Aires received only 53 millimeters of rain (approximately 26 percent of normal). The dry winter conditions caused lower-than-expected winter wheat and flaxseed plantings. The chronically dry conditions were relieved in mid-September when significant rain fell in most agriculturally important areas of the country. Rainfall amounts of 50 to 70 millimeters were common throughout the grain region, but the rains arrived too late to allow additional wheat planting. For those areas that had established crops, the September rains were beneficial. However, total production of these crops is expected to fall below 1987/88 levels.

Had the drought continued, farmers would likely have been forced to reduce corn, sorghum, soybean, sunflower, and cotton planting intentions. The recent rains have temporarily improved planting conditions, but continued spring and summer rains will be critical to provide sufficient moisture for continued crop planting and development.

MEXICO: HURRICANE GILBERT CAUSES MINIMAL DAMAGE TO GRAINS

Hurricane Gilbert slammed into the southern Mexican state of Yucatan on September 14 and the northern state of Tamaulipas on September 16 with high winds and torrential rains. Reportedly, 290,000 hectares of crops including corn, sorghum, and rice suffered varying degrees of damage. According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Mexico City, locally heavy crop losses have been reported, but these losses are not expected to greatly affect total Mexican grain production.

CHINA: GOVERNMENT POLICIES AFFECT GRAIN PRODUCTION

The Chinese Government has announced that it will not meet its 1988 grain production target of 410 million tons (including soybeans and tubers) nor will production equal last year's output of 404.7 million tons. Although drought and floods have damaged large areas of crops this summer and reduced the area of autumn crops by 667,000 hectares, market prices and government policy may have played as large a role in the production decline as the weather. Under current government policy, farmers receive inexpensive fertilizer, diesel oil, and pesticides in return for selling a portion of their harvest at a low, set price to the state. Reported widespread corruption has caused farmers to not receive needed supplies, forcing them to buy their inputs in the market at inflated prices which cut deeply into their profits. Some farmers have shifted to relatively more remunerative cash crops, while many others have abandoned farming altogether and gone to work in rural enterprises.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

BANGLADESH: Grain Production Situation and Overview

This year's heavy late-summer monsoonal rains in the Himalayan regions of Nepal and India resulted in severe flooding in Bangladesh and caused losses to the rice, cotton, jute, and tea crops. All major river systems flowing into Bangladesh from Nepal, Tibet, and India reached flood stage in the last week of August. The flooding has been amplified by deforestation, high population densities, river damming, siltation, and indiscriminate road and embankment construction.

Rice Outlook:

Bangladesh ranks fourth in world rice production. Milled-rice production for 1988/89 is estimated at 14.6 million tons, down 0.7 million tons or 5 percent from last year's near-record crop. Output has risen roughly 2.5 percent annually over the past decade. Yields are low, averaging roughly two-thirds of the world mean. The 1988/89 Aus crop is estimated at 2.92 million tons versus last year's 3.0 million. Output is split rather evenly among Bangladesh's 4 divisions. Yields average about 1.0 ton per hectare on roughly 3.0 million hectares. Aman rice this year is estimated at 7.0 million tons versus 7.69 million last year; yields average 1.3 tons per hectare on roughly 6.0 million hectares. Aman distribution is similar to Aus although Rajshahi division produces almost a third of the total Aman harvest. Boro output for 1988/89 is put at 4.7 million tons versus last year's record 4.66 million; yields average 2.8 tons per hectare on about 1.6 million hectares. Production is concentrated in Chittagong and Dhaka divisions--each contributes approximately 40 percent of the total Boro crop. The trend is for Aus area to decline, Aman to remain unchanged, and Boro to increase.

Flooding was effectively offset last year by massive post-flood rehabilitation programs--large scale Aman rice replantings, followed by a record Boro rice plantings. Replanting efforts for this year's Aman crop have been hampered by the slow retreat of the flood waters. Late September is too late for T-Aman; B-Aman seeding would have inherently lower yields and could interfere with normal Boro plantings. Therefore, the potential for rice production losses is significantly greater this year relative to 1987/88.

Wheat Situation:

Wheat production for 1988/89 is estimated at 1.1 million tons, up slightly from last year. Only soft wheat is grown with planting in December and harvesting in March; major production areas are in the northwest and western parts of Bangladesh. Wheat area, like Boro rice, is increasing as irrigation expands. If sufficient water is available, farmers favor rice in lower-lying areas and heavier soils. Mustardseed competes with wheat and is efficient costwise, but must be sown earlier and has no price support. Vegetables are another alternative to wheat in years of good Aus and Aman harvests.

Less than half of the wheat area is under some form of irrigation--wheat needs only a third as much water as rice and production costs are lower. Episodic weather events may have important effects on the output of both wheat and Boro rice. Late December showers are extremely beneficial while tornadoes and hail are constant threats. Increased wheat production is hindered by competition for land, water and inputs and by the government's policy of reducing agricultural subsidies.

Background:

Bangladesh is basically a deltaic plain of very low elevation formed by the Brahmaputra, Meghna, and Ganges rivers and is therefore often subject to flooding--and cyclones coming from the Bay of Bengal. The persistent flooding problem stems from the fact that the drainage area of the aforementioned three rivers lies in five countries and covers 1.55 million square kilometers, of which only 8 percent lies in Bangladesh. Agricultural damage due to flooding is therefore common, with about 4 million hectares or 40 percent of the arable land normally inundated every year. The annual sediment load of these three major rivers is more than 2 billion tons; indeed, geographers have referred to the Bangladesh Plain as "old mud, new mud, and marshes". The yearly siltation is, however, beneficial in this fertilizer deficient country.

Economic activity is dominated by rice production and most Bangladeshis earn their living from the cultivation of rice and/or jute. In spite of recent increases in rice output due to better flood control, increased irrigation, expansion of High Yielding Varieties (HYVs), greater use of fertilizers, better prices, and improvements in rural credit, production is still unable to meet domestic demand. Population pressures continue, and slight variations in rainfall can have a dramatic effect on yields.

Rice accounts for about four-fifths of the total cropped area of 12.8 million hectares with a cropping index of about 150. About 4.7 million hectares are commonly single cropped, 3.1 million double cropped and 0.6 million triple cropped. The cropping index is highest in the northwest and northcentral regions where the irrigation network is most dense and fed mainly from deep tubewells. Single cropping is common in the southwest where irrigation is limited and cultivation is subject to tidal action.

Over virtually the entire country, rice is cultivated year-round. There are three distinct harvests referred to as the Aus, Aman, and Boro crops contributing 20, 55, and 25 percent of the total output, respectively. The three primary rice crops are the: Aus, comprised of early season rainfed varieties planted in March-April and harvested in July-August; Aman or monsoon varieties sown May-July for October-December harvest; and Boro or dry-season varieties, mostly HYVs, grown under irrigation with December planting and April-June harvesting. The USDA crop year begins with the Aus harvest.

Farmers most often grow two of the three possible rice crops in a single year. The area sown to HYVs has grown gradually since the mid-1960s and now accounts for about 30 percent of the total. Most of the increased area in the past decade has come from the practice of leaving the floating rice area fallow during the Aman season and then sowing HYVs during the Boro season after the water recedes. The main obstacle to HYV expansion is the large area that requires intermediate and deepwater rice cultivation and a large shallow-water rainfed area. Current varieties are not suited to these environments.

The Aus and Aman crops may be either broadcast or transplanted, with yields normally higher from the latter--the Aman crop is often split into B-Aman and T-Aman designations. Cropping patterns vary according to relative elevation. On low-lying areas B-Aman or mixed Aus and B-Aman are grown. In the saline coastal regions, a single T-Aman may be grown or T-Aman followed by oilseeds. On intermediate land the most common practice is Aus or jute or T-Aman followed by oilseeds and pulses; alternately, Aus or jute followed by wheat, coarse grains, or vegetables. At the highest elevations Aus or jute is followed by T-Aman--another rotation would be T-Aman followed by oilseeds and pulses.

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Map 2



Base 504223 3-80 (544488)

Table 10
BANGLADESH GRAIN PRODUCTION
(1978/79--1988/89)

	Area ----- (1000 ha)	Yield ----- (mt/ha)	Production ----- (1000 mt)
Rice, Milled			
1978	10,114	1.27	12,861
1979	10,064	1.27	12,751
1980	10,309	1.35	13,895
1981	10,459	1.30	13,643
1982	10,587	1.34	14,229
1983	10,546	1.37	14,500
1984	10,140	1.44	14,620
1985	10,403	1.45	15,040
1986	10,609	1.45	15,406
1987	10,400	1.48	15,346
1988 OCT	10,400	1.40	14,600
Wheat			
1978	265	1.86	494
1979	433	1.93	836
1980	591	1.85	1,093
1981	534	1.81	967
1982	519	2.11	1,095
1983	530	2.28	1,210
1984	676	2.17	1,464
1985	540	1.93	1,042
1986	585	1.86	1,091
1987	600	1.75	1,050
1988 OCT	650	1.85	1,200
COARSE_GRAINS			
1978	80	0.68	54
1979	76	0.70	53
1980	74	0.73	54
1981	72	0.71	51
1982	72	0.72	52
1983	71	0.73	52
1984	71	0.73	52
1985	71	0.73	52
1986	71	0.73	52
1987	71	0.73	52
1988 OCT	71	0.73	52
TOTAL_GRAINS			
1978	10,459	1.28	13,409
1979	10,573	1.29	13,640
1980	10,974	1.37	15,042
1981	11,065	1.32	14,661
1982	11,178	1.38	15,376
1983	11,147	1.41	15,762
1984	10,887	1.48	16,136
1985	11,014	1.46	16,134
1986	11,265	1.47	16,549
1987	11,071	1.49	16,448
1988 OCT	11,221	1.41	15,852

THAILAND: RICE AND CORN PRODUCTION SITUATION AND OVERVIEW

This year's grain production in Thailand has already benefited from early rains and above average monsoon performance. Late rains during last year's dry season and strong early rains this spring helped to replenish soil moisture reserves and irrigation reservoirs. Coupled with high world rice prices, this led to record second season rice production in 1987/88. This year's major rice crop is also doing well throughout most of the country and milled rice output in 1988/89 is estimated at 13.5 million tons, slightly above the previous record set in 1985/86 and up 19 percent from last year's drought-reduced crop. In addition, a bumper corn crop is being harvested; production is estimated to be the second highest on record at 5.0 million tons. This represents an 85-percent increase over last year's drought-reduced crop.

Although Thailand's economic planners have called for a shift to higher value and import substituting commodities, rice continues to dominate the agricultural sector, accounting for about two-thirds of total cultivated area. Corn plantings make up another 13 percent of the total and together the two commodities account for 10 to 20 percent of total export earnings. Both rice and corn production have trended upward for the past three decades, but much of the growth has been due to area expansion. Rice yields have risen only slightly, and the average yield per hectare is roughly half of that found in neighboring Indonesia. No large scale program to encourage the use of high yielding varieties has been implemented and most farmers still rely on traditional cultivation techniques.

Production analysis for Thailand is generally done on a regional basis for corn and for each of two rice crops. The major rice crop is harvested between November and January, and the second crop usually comes off between June and August. Corn is typically sown in June and harvested in October. The major rice crop accounts for 80-85 percent of total production, while the second crop accounts for a disproportionate share of rice exports. Practically all of the second season crop is comprised of modern nonglutinous varieties while the main season crop includes 5-6 million tons (rough basis) of glutinous varieties and up to 2 million tons of fragrant rice.

PRODUCTION POLICY: The Government of Thailand plays a relatively minor role in agricultural production. Exceptions are the subsidization of some irrigation water and fertilizers, and the provision of improved planting material. In 1987, the government initiated a paddy mortgage scheme under which a farmer could borrow up to 80 percent of the value of their rice crop at a 3 percent nominal interest rate. This would let farmers hold out for higher prices while allowing them to purchase seed and fertilizer for the next crop. In its first year the scheme lent out 76 percent of available funds, but this year farmgate prices have been so high that there was little interest in the program. The program is unusual in that it requires farmers to form groups of 5-15 people jointly responsible for any individual's loan default.

INPUTS: Thailand continues to use fewer modern agricultural practices than most of its neighbors. In 1981, only 13 percent of the rice planted in Thailand consisted of modern varieties. In contrast, modern varieties accounted for 81 percent of the rice in the Philippines, 62 percent in Indonesia, and 48 percent in Burma. Per hectare use of pesticides and fertilizers is also low. In 1985, 14.1 thousand tons of insecticide and 14.3 thousand tons of herbicide were used on a total of about 16.3 million hectares of agricultural land. At the same time an average of only 62 kilograms of commercial fertilizer per hectare of rice was consumed in 1985. Fertilizer use in Indonesia is roughly double that amount. Last year the Thai Ministry of Agriculture estimated that the cost of rice production averages about US\$171 per hectare, including labor. Corn production follows a similar pattern. Hybrid corn accounted for only 20 percent of commercial seed sales in 1987. In addition, the Ministry of Agriculture estimates that 1986/87 variable costs of corn production were about US\$91 per hectare, but nonlabor costs were only US\$6.68.

POST HARVEST PROBLEMS: The largest post harvest difficulty for the grain sector appears to be the absence of adequate storage and drying facilities. A major part of the government's current 10-year rice policy is aimed at constructing rice storage barns and renting them to farmers to make the most of marketing opportunities. The problem is more serious for corn growers. With its hot and humid growing conditions, Thai corn has a high rate of aflatoxin incidence. The problem is being addressed by both the public and private sectors through a combination of education, research into resistant varieties, and capital investment in dryers.

GEOGRAPHY: The four principal regions in Thailand are divided into 19 agricultural zones, which are further divided into 73 provinces. The Central region contains over half of all irrigated area and produces about 80 percent of the dry season crop. The Central region also produces about a quarter of the main season rice crop and a quarter of the corn crop in a normal year. The heart of this region is the flood plain of the Chao Phraya River and its tributaries. It is bordered by Burma on the west and the Phetchabun Range in the east. It extends north to about the 16 degree parallel and down the peninsula to about the 11 degree parallel. A wide variety of soils are found throughout the region, but much of the area consists of alluvial deposits of poorly drained clays or clay-loam soils, well suited for rice production.

The North region was the first area of the country to be settled by the Thais, and this is where the first principalities and small kingdoms were founded. The region is bordered on the northwest by the Daen Lao Range, on the northeast by the Mekong River, and on the south by the Central region. It produces over a quarter of the total rice crop and almost half of the total corn crop. Soils in the region are extremely varied, but they are generally older and less fertile than those in the central plain. Those soils in the southeast and center are predominately alluvial while those in the west, east, and north are generally residual material of hills and mountains. Rice production is spread fairly evenly across the provinces, primarily in the many river basins, but corn production is concentrated in the southern portion.

The Northeast region is generally regarded as the least developed region of Thailand, characterized by poorer soils, less efficient transportation, harsher weather, and poorer water control than either the North or the Central regions. Most of the agriculture is done at a subsistence level, but the region still produces about 40 percent of the main rice crop and 25 percent of all corn. Rice yields in the Northeast are the lowest in the country, averaging less than 1.6 tons per hectare, but corn yields are comparable to those in the North and Central regions. The region is outlined as the western watershed of the Mekong River, bordered on the west by the Phetchabun Mountains, on the south by the Phnom Damrek Range, and on the north and east by the Mekong. Within these boundaries are two high basins which slope gently to the east. Soils are predominately sandy, often with an underlying sandy clay layer. Organic matter seldom reaches 2 percent. Rice is grown throughout the region in shallow valleys and flat depressions that can catch runoff from surrounding slopes. As in the North, however, corn production is highly concentrated. Three provinces account for 80 percent of regional production.

The South, or Peninsular Thailand, is the most isolated and unique of the four regions. It is dominated by a series of mountain ranges, running north to south, which essentially divide the peninsula into eastern and western sections. The region accounts for only 5 percent of total rice production and about 3 percent of corn production. Over half of the agricultural land is occupied by tree crops.

CLIMATE: Most of Thailand is affected by a monsoonal weather pattern with a dry season lasting from November to April and a wet season lasting from May to October. In the dry season the Northeast trade winds come in over Asia, bringing little humidity or rainfall. In spring the pattern changes and the summer monsoon blowing in from the southwest brings in moisture from the Indian Ocean. In addition, Thailand benefits from two cyclonic rainfall patterns. Small-scale cyclones may form in the Bay of Bengal, bringing some rain as far north as the province of Uthai Thani during April and May. Although short-lived, these storms can help replenish irrigation supplies and build soil moisture reserves in time for main season planting or transplanting. From the southeast, Thailand receives spring and summer rain from a Pacific Ocean typhoon. Some rain may come in April or May, and heavy rains generally hit most of the country by June. When the typhoon moves farther north, the country may experience a short drought until the storms return in August and September.

Although the effects of rainfall and wind patterns vary between and within regions, rainfall averages from 1,200 to 1,400 millimeters per year over most of the country. Only on the southern peninsula and in a small area east of Bangkok are different storm patterns clearly evident. Rainfall is less variable in these areas and it may average almost 2,400 millimeters per year.

Temperatures reach their highest point in April and their lowest point in December or January throughout most of the country. In the Central region a representative mean minimum temperature in January would be 18 degrees Celsius, and a mean maximum temperature for April would be about 37 degrees Celsius. Annual temperature fluctuations become smaller upon approaching the Gulf of Siam. In the far north the same pattern is evident, but winters tend to be colder with lowest monthly mean minimum temperatures hovering around 14 degrees Celsius. Cloudiness also follows an annual cycle with maximum levels of solar radiation from November to March and minimum levels from June through September.

Map 3

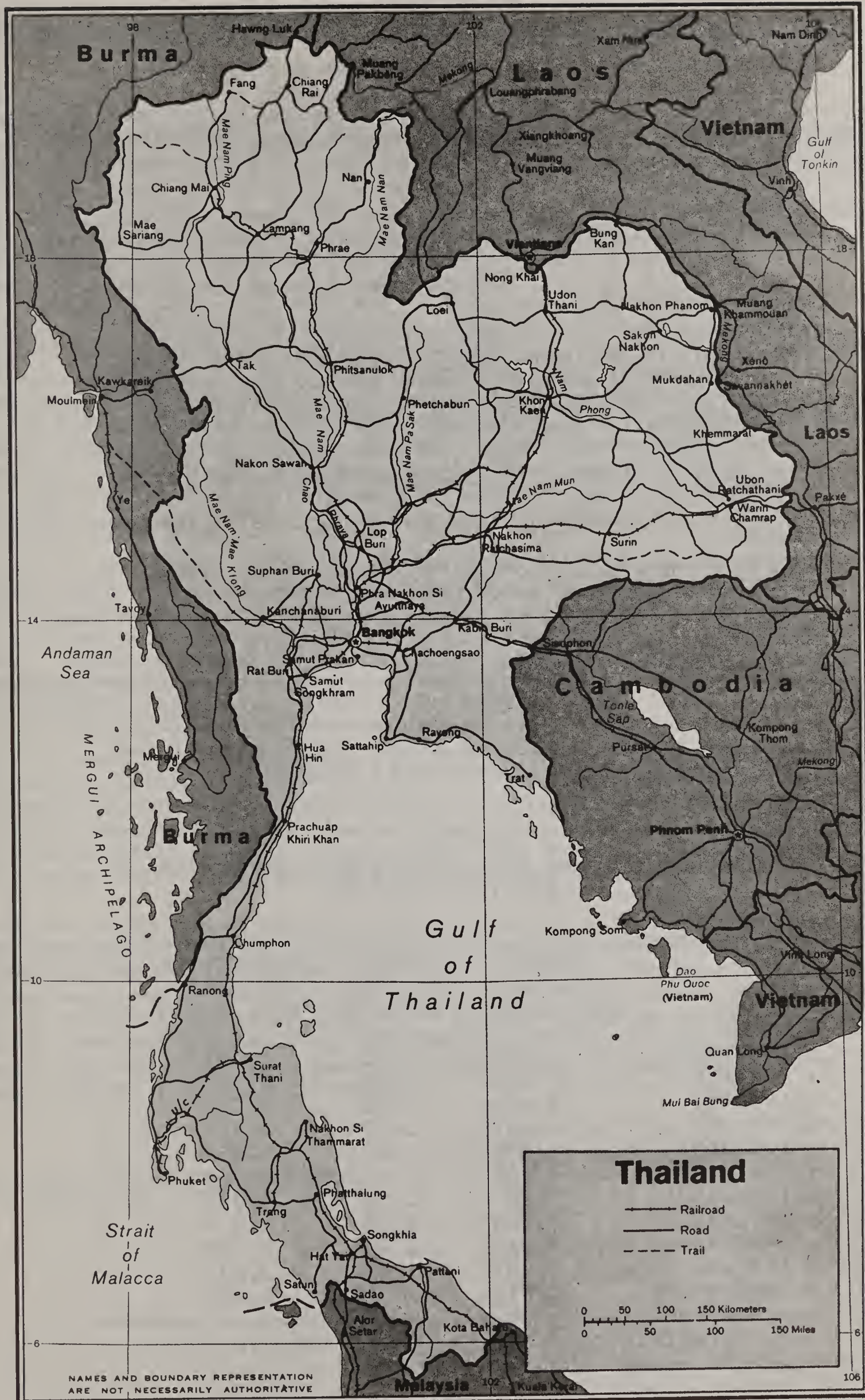


Table 11

THAILAND: RICE PRODUCTION 1983/84-1986/87
By season and region. (In Thousand Metric Tons)

: MAJOR RICE CROP	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	:
: Central Region	3,772	4,272	4,504	4,518	:
: North Region	4,867	5,095	5,101	5,045	:
: Northeastern Region	7,406	6,969	7,392	6,384	:
: South Region	898	939	933	879	:
: SECOND RICE CROP	1983/84	1984/85	1985/86	1986/87	:
: Central Region	2,056	2,096	1,921	1,667	:
: North Region	322	358	249	258	:
: Northeastern Region	150	85	87	51	:
: South Region	77	91	76	67	:
: TOTAL	19,549	19,905	20,264	18,868	:

Source: Center for Agricultural Statistics, Ministry of
Agriculture & Co-operatives, Bangkok.

Table 12

THAILAND: CORN AREA, YIELD AND PRODUCTION
1978/79 - 1988/89

:	AREA	YIELD	PRODUCTION	:
:	(Thousand	(Tons per	(Thousand	:
:	Hectares)	Hectare)	Metric Tons)	:
: 1978/79	1,386	2.01	2,791	:
: 1979/80	1,424	2.32	3,300	:
: 1980/81	1,450	2.21	3,200	:
: 1981/82	1,750	2.49	4,350	:
: 1982/83	1,850	1.86	3,450	:
: 1983/84	1,825	2.16	3,950	:
: 1984/85	1,955	2.23	4,350	:
: 1985/86	2,266	2.36	5,350	:
: 1986/87	1,815	2.37	4,309	:
: 1987/88 /p	1,754	1.56	2,736	:
: 1988/89 /f	1,850	2.70	5,000	:

/p Preliminary
/f Forecast

FPED/FAS/USDA

MODERATE INCREASE FORECAST IN NORTHERN HEMISPHERE DECIDUOUS FRUIT CROPS

Commercial production of deciduous fruits in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to total 31,062,100 tons, up 4 percent from last season and potentially the largest combined output since 1984. Most of the increase hinges on the performance of crops throughout Europe where current projections point to seasonal gains for all deciduous fruits except cherries. The downturn in output forecast for North America stems mainly from smaller crops in the United States--where the bright spot of the season is the bumper peach and nectarine crop. In Asia, Japan's overall total for deciduous fruits is up primarily due to a near record crop of apples.

Production of pome fruits in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to increase 4 percent over last season yielding a combined harvest of 23.4 tons. Following last season's disappointing outturn, apple production is expected to total nearly 18.9 million tons, 5 percent greater than the 1987/88 volume. Most of the increase stems from projections of bumper harvests throughout much of Europe, Japan and Canada--enough to offset short crops elsewhere in the hemisphere. In contrast, a marginal decline is currently forecast in total pear production--a reflection of weather-reduced crops in several key producing countries.

Production of apricots in the Northern Hemisphere is forecast at nearly 1.1 million tons, 16 percent greater than last season's weather-reduced harvest. Crop prospects appear extremely favorable in most countries--ranging from small increases in France, Italy, and Spain to record crops in Greece and Turkey. Reportedly, production will remain stable in Yugoslavia. Preliminary assessments indicate the U.S. crop will be down 6 percent from a year ago due to inclement weather.

After a bumper year in 1987, cherry production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to decline 13 percent to 1,174,100 tons. Although a moderate decline in production potential is fairly normal following a high yielding season, the shortfall--predicated on the alternate bearing tendency--was exacerbated by excessive rainfall in France, Italy, Spain, and Japan. In contrast, lack of moisture inhibited growth in Canada and the United States.

Commercial production of peaches and nectarines in the Northern Hemisphere has been expanding for the past 4 years as producers have endeavored to accommodate the rising consumer demand for nectarines. During the 1988 season, peach and nectarine production is forecast at a record 5,421,900 tons--4 percent greater than last year. Excellent growing conditions and more bearing trees are expected to boost production to record levels in Mexico, Greece, and Turkey. Normal, weather-related reductions are being reported in Canada, France, Italy, and Yugoslavia.

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Table 13

DECIDUOUS FRUIT, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1987</u> <u>1/</u>	<u>1988</u> <u>1/</u> <u>2/</u>
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
CANADA	453.5	567.0	563.9
MEXICO	939.3	900.2	937.9
UNITED STATES	5,782.4	7,368.0	6,075.3
TOTAL	7,175.2	8,835.2	7,577.1
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	350.3	328.6	340.6
DENMARK	99.0	50.5	90.6
FRANCE	2,893.3	3,032.2	2,816.2
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	2,928.4	1,624.6	3,061.5
GREECE	1,063.4	1,071.2	1,191.3
ITALY	4,699.6	5,013.9	5,448.4
NETHERLANDS	535.8	480.0	495.0
SPAIN	1,933.7	2,284.2	2,182.0
UNITED KINGDOM	358.1	327.1	245.5
TOTAL	14,861.6	14,212.3	15,871.1
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
AUSTRIA	334.1	241.8	313.9
HUNGARY	1,252.9	1,064.4	1,170.0
NORWAY	36.3	51.0	57.5
SWEDEN	104.4	80.4	101.6
SWITZERLAND	187.1	164.8	275.0
TURKEY	3085.0	2,750.0	3,120.0
YUGOSLAVIA	1,078.2	846.0	793.0
TOTAL	6078.0	5,198.4	5,831.0
TOTAL EUROPE	20,939.6	19,410.7	21,702.1
<u>ASIA:</u>			
JAPAN	1,711.3	1,705.5	1,769.4
TAIWAN	15.7	16.3	13.5
TOTAL	1,727.0	1,721.8	1,782.9
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	29,841.8	29,967.7	31,062.1

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Denotes split years (1986/87, 1987/88, 1988/89) for apples and pears.

NOTE: "Deciduous Fruit" category includes Apples, Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Peaches and Nectarines. Data for fresh Plums and Prunes no longer compiled.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 14

APPLES, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
CANADA	388.2	479.8	488.0
MEXICO	628.9	615.4	623.3
UNITED STATES	3,598.3	4,782.0	3,689.6
TOTAL	4,615.4	5,877.2	4,800.9
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	269.6	237.2	260.2
DENMARK	93.0	46.5	85.0
FRANCE	1,867.3	1,920.1	1,857.4
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	2,180.1	1,079.6	2,426.0
GREECE	315.5	291.2	289.0
ITALY	2,019.5	2,271.0	2,600.0
NETHERLANDS	445.0	340.0	398.0
SPAIN	828.6	971.4	815.0
UNITED KINGDOM	311.4	263.7	210.2
TOTAL	8,330.0	7,420.7	8,940.8
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
AUSTRIA	283.2	205.9	267.9
HUNGARY	1,252.9	1,064.4	1,170.0
NORWAY	32.5	46.4	49.5
SWEDEN	95.6	71.0	91.3
SWITZERLAND	163.3	143.3	244.9
TURKEY	1,860.0	1,700.0	1,900.0
YUGOSLAVIA	637.0	423.0	380.0
TOTAL	4,324.5	3,654.0	4,103.6
TOTAL EUROPE	12,654.5	11,074.7	13,044.4
<u>ASIA:</u>			
JAPAN	986.1	997.9	1,041.0
TAIWAN	15.7	16.3	13.5
TOTAL	1,001.8	1,014.2	1,054.5
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	18,271.7	17,966.1	18,899.8

^{1/} Preliminary.

NOTE: Data represents "Total Production" for Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 15

PEARS, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986/87</u>	<u>1987/88</u>	<u>1988/89</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
CANADA	23.7	28.0	23.0
MEXICO	57.5	54.8	50.1
UNITED STATES	695.2	853.0	724.0
TOTAL	776.4	935.8	797.1
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
BELGIUM/LUXEMBOURG	80.7	91.4	80.4
DENMARK	6.0	4.0	5.6
FRANCE	347.6	441.8	328.3
GERMANY, FED. REP. OF	498.9	294.1	391.0
GREECE	111.0	91.9	110.9
ITALY	913.0	896.0	1,090.0
NETHERLANDS	90.8	140.0	97.0
SPAIN	361.2	518.8	466.0
UNITED KINGDOM	46.7	63.4	35.3
TOTAL	2,455.9	2,541.4	2,604.5
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
AUSTRIA	50.9	35.9	46.0
NORWAY	3.8	4.6	8.0
SWEDEN	8.8	9.4	10.3
SWITZERLAND	23.8	21.5	30.1
TURKEY	380.0	370.0	380.0
YUGOSLAVIA	169.1	146.0	130.0
TOTAL	636.4	587.4	604.4
TOTAL EUROPE	3,092.3	3,128.8	3,208.9
<u>ASIA:</u>			
JAPAN	489.3	476.5	497.0
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	4,358.0	4,541.1	4,503.0

^{1/} Preliminary.

NOTE: Data represents "Total Production" for Denmark, Netherlands, Sweden and Switzerland.

Table 16

APRICOTS, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
UNITED STATES	50.1	104.3	91.4
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
FRANCE	113.5	95.0	100.3
GREECE	86.0	109.8	145.6
ITALY	191.5	196.4	200.0
SPAIN	149.8	140.5	155.0
TOTAL	540.8	541.7	600.9
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
TURKEY	350.0	250.0	350.0
YUGOSLAVIA	25.6	21.0	21.0
TOTAL	375.6	271.0	371.0
TOTAL EUROPE	916.4	812.7	971.9
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	966.5	917.0	1,063.3

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Data no longer compiled for Federal Republic of Germany.

Table 17

CHERRIES, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
CANADA	8.4	14.6	12.9
UNITED STATES	226.6	353.8	246.8
TOTAL	235.0	368.4	259.7
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
FRANCE	91.8	102.7	74.4
GERMANY, FED. REP.	249.4	250.9	244.5
GREECE	38.8	31.5	35.1
ITALY	139.6	137.0	100.0
SPAIN	66.9	65.4	42.0
TOTAL	586.5	587.5	496.0
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
TURKEY	220.0	195.0	210.0
YUGOSLAVIA	157.0	181.0	190.0
TOTAL	377.0	376.0	400.0
TOTAL EUROPE	963.5	963.5	896.0
<u>ASIA:</u>			
JAPAN	16.7	18.8	18.4
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	1,215.2	1,350.7	1,174.1

1/ Preliminary

Table 18

PEACHES & NECTARINES, FRESH: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA:</u>			
CANADA	33.2	44.6	40.0
MEXICO	252.9	230.0	264.5
UNITED STATES	1,212.2	1,274.9	1,323.5
TOTAL	1,498.3	1,549.5	1,628.0
<u>EUROPEAN COMMUNITY:</u>			
FRANCE	473.1	472.6	455.8
GREECE	512.1	546.8	610.7
ITALY	1,436.0	1,513.5	1,458.4
SPAIN	527.2	588.1	704.0
TOTAL	2,948.4	3,121.0	3,228.9
<u>OTHER EUROPE:</u>			
TURKEY	275.0	235.0	280.0
YUGOSLAVIA	89.5	75.0	72.0
TOTAL	364.5	310.0	352.0
TOTAL EUROPE	3,312.9	3,431.0	3,580.9
<u>ASIA:</u>			
JAPAN	219.2	212.3	213.0
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	5,030.4	5,192.8	5,421.9

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} Data no longer compiled for Federal Republic of Germany.

MODERATE INCREASE IN TABLE GRAPE PRODUCTION FORECAST FOR 1988 SEASON

Commercial table grape production in the Northern Hemisphere is expected to show a small increase over the 1987 volume due to favorable crop prospects in North America, Japan, Greece, and France. Mexico is expected to harvest a sixth consecutive record crop--a feat made possible by a combination of excellent growing conditions, a 2-percent expansion in harvested area, and the continuing trend away from production of wine grapes toward grapes for fresh consumption. Although official estimates of the U.S. table grape crop are not yet available, current assessments, based on yield surveys, indicate production in 1988 should exceed the 1987 volume of 649,800 tons. The Japanese crop also shows some potential for increase, despite minor area reductions and quality problems. These gains, together with the bumper crops currently being forecast in France and Greece are expected to offset weather-reduced harvests in Italy, Spain, and Yugoslavia.

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Table 19

TABLE GRAPES: COMMERCIAL PRODUCTION IN THE NORTHERN HEMISPHERE (1,000 METRIC TONS)

	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u> ^{1/}
<u>NORTH AMERICA</u>			
MEXICO	279.4	324.2	335.6
UNITED STATES	707.1	649.8	N/A ^{2/}
TOTAL	986.5	974.0	N/A
<u>EUROPE</u>			
FRANCE	177.2	155.4	171.7
GREECE	311.0	256.5	284.0
ITALY	1,748.6	1,621.0	1,500.0
SPAIN	555.0	503.7	455.0
YUGOSLAVIA	232.5	198.5	147.0
TOTAL	3,024.3	2,735.1	2,557.7
<u>ASIA</u>			
JAPAN	272.6	266.4	268.8
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE	4,283.4	3,975.5	---

^{1/} Preliminary.

^{2/} First U.S. estimate available January 1989.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION

World red meat production for 1988 is projected up about 1 percent with higher pork and sheep and goat meat production and reduced beef production. For 1989, growth in red meat production will halt as cattle herd culling in the EC-12 and the United States slows up. The growth in pork production will also slow because of higher feed prices, while beef and veal production is projected down about 1 percent.

WORLD RED MEAT PRODUCTION IN MILLIONS OF TONS

	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Beef and Veal	44.89	44.51	44.06
Pork	58.40	59.56	59.97
Sheep and Goat Meat	5.55	5.76	5.88
Total	108.85	109.82	109.91

World cattle numbers fell significantly in 1987 due in large part to drought losses in India. Reductions also were caused by dairy herd culling in the EC-12, herd rationalization in the Soviet Union, and U.S. herd culling because of poor producer returns. During 1988 some recovery in herd numbers is expected. While slaughter of culled cattle resulted in record beef production in 1987, production is projected down slightly in 1988 and again in 1989 as herd rebuilding begins. U.S. cattle numbers in 1988 are expected to fall about 1.3 million head for the seventh year of decline. U.S. beef production is projected to fall only 1 percent this year, due in part to drought-induced slaughter, and 6 percent next year to an 18 year low. EC cattle numbers are expected to fall 1.3 million head this year compared to 2.8 million last year as herd culling under the EC dairy production reduction program slows--about 80 percent of EC cows are dairy types.

World beef production for 1988 is down 4.8 percent this year, and a 2-percent drop is expected next year. Argentine cattle numbers fell almost 1 million head in 1987 with a smaller decline expected in 1988. The drop in cattle numbers is mostly due to high interest rates, weak domestic demand for beef, and uncertainty over government policy on beef prices. High grain prices and poor pasture conditions also are factors this year. Australian cattle numbers are projected to be up slightly at the start of 1989 despite high wool and grain prices which are causing a shift of resources to sheep and grain. Soviet cattle herd culling is expected to slow this year because of herd reductions early last year due to a delayed spring and shortages of quality forage. Increased slaughter and higher carcass weights have caused Soviet beef production to rise.

World hog numbers fell over 7 million head in 1987 largely because of Chinese herd culling. During 1988 numbers are again projected to fall, largely because of herd reductions in the EC. World pork production had been expanding at over 2 million tons per year until 1988 when growth is projected to slow to 1.2 million tons. Expansion is expected to total only about 400,000 tons in 1989 due in part to drought-induced feed price increases. Feed shortages and low hog prices in 1987 caused Chinese hog and sow numbers to fall 10 million head and 2 million head, respectively. In April the Chinese Government increased pork prices by 30-60 percent to encourage production. The higher prices have resulted in 5 percent higher carcass weights and an expected recovery in sow numbers. Chinese pork production for 1988 is projected up 400,000 tons or over 2 percent higher. For 1989, production is projected to be up 200,000 tons; a larger increase is not expected because of higher prices for feed grains. This will be a problem for larger producers, but small producers use little grain.

U.S. pork production for 1988 is projected up 9 percent due to favorable prices, but production for 1989 is projected down slightly because of higher feed prices. EC hog numbers are expected to be down slightly at the beginning of 1989 due to higher feed prices and lower hog prices in the main EC pork producing countries. Pork production is up slightly this year, but is expected to be nearly unchanged in 1989. Soviet hog numbers fell in 1987, but some recovery is expected this year. Pork production was up 7 percent in 1987 and further increases are forecast for 1988 and 1989. The increases in Soviet production are attributed to increased protein levels in feed rations and continued emphasis on increasing productivity rather than relying on herd expansion. In Eastern Europe, pork production for 1988 is down slightly largely due to lower production because of low producer returns in Poland and short 1987 and 1988 corn crops in Yugoslavia. For 1989, low producer returns in Poland are expected to cut production 6 percent.

World sheep numbers are up in large part because of the increased demand for wool which is reflected by record prices. In Australia, 1987 wool prices were more than 100 percent above 1986 levels. They have continued to be strong into 1988 despite record wool production levels due to low stocks and high demand for fine, merino-type apparel wool. Sheep numbers have been affected by wool prices, as indicated by a 6 million head increase in 1987 and a further 6 million head increase expected this year. New Zealand wool is, for the most part, a by-product of the slaughter lamb industry. It is mainly carpet wool. This factor and serious farm debt problems will keep sheep herd growth low in 1988. Chinese sheep and goat numbers and meat production are expanding rapidly because of increased demand for wool and meat.

World sheep and goat meat production is forecast up 4 percent this year and is projected to rise another 2 percent in 1989. The expansion is expected mostly in China and to a lesser extent in the United Kingdom. Australian sheep meat production will show relatively little change this year or next, despite the sizable flock expansion, because Australians tend to increase the proportion of wethers in their flocks when concentrating on wool production.

Table 20
CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head, January 1)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Canada	11,330	10,956	10,802	10,818	11,000
Mexico	33,853	32,167	33,603	35,378	36,934
United States	109,749	105,468	102,000	98,994	97,742
North America	154,932	148,591	146,405	145,190	145,676
Argentina	54,684	53,484	51,683	50,782	50,531
Brazil	94,700	95,210	97,030	98,335	98,837
Colombia	21,188	19,904	18,819	18,003	17,750
Uruguay	9,946	9,961	9,778	10,306	10,700
Venezuela	11,844	12,083	12,331	12,756	13,163
South America	192,362	190,642	189,641	190,182	190,981
Costa Rica	1,850	1,730	1,620	1,320	1,088
El Salvador	776	980	1,024	1,101	1,188
Guatemala	2,587	2,570	2,560	2,550	2,550
Honduras	2,804	2,803	2,824	2,824	2,799
Panama	1,453	1,453	1,479	1,502	1,502
Central America	9,470	9,536	9,507	9,297	9,127
Dominican Republic	2,019	2,055	1,990	2,000	2,000
Egypt	5,500	5,339	4,900	4,616	4,746
South Africa	12,000	11,750	12,002	12,187	12,348
Africa	17,500	17,089	12,902	16,803	17,094
China	82,593	86,820	91,670	94,650	98,030
India	271,390	275,340	273,560	264,860	267,860
Japan	4,693	4,742	4,694	4,667	4,700
Korea, South	2,652	2,943	2,807	2,386	2,062
Philippines	4,769	4,799	4,615	4,422	4,425
Taiwan	130	143	153	172	184
Asia	366,227	374,787	377,499	371,157	377,261
Israel	203	197	191	186	186
Saudi Arabia	200	200	200	200	200
Turkey	15,500	15,000	14,450	14,000	13,450
Middle East	15,903	15,397	14,841	14,386	13,836

(CONTINUED)

Table 20 (Continued)

CATTLE AND BUFFALO INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head, January 1)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	3,210	3,164	3,146	3,111	3,111
Denmark	2,704	2,623	2,490	2,323	2,230
France	23,102	22,803	22,171	21,052	20,832
Germany, West	15,688	15,627	15,305	14,887	14,767
Greece	757	740	743	720	715
Ireland	5,835	5,779	5,626	5,580	5,520
Italy	9,206	9,010	8,921	8,883	8,830
Netherlands	5,280	5,076	4,922	4,546	4,150
Portugal	1,297	1,310	1,257	1,283	1,269
Spain	4,945	4,966	5,003	4,980	4,950
United Kingdom	12,985	12,695	12,476	11,849	11,623
EC	85,009	83,793	82,060	79,214	77,997
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Austria	2,669	2,655	2,637	2,586	2,560
Finland	1,591	1,567	1,485	1,434	1,384
Sweden	1,837	1,715	1,665	1,667	1,695
Switzerland	1,926	1,902	1,858	1,808	1,820
Other West Europe	8,023	7,839	7,645	7,495	7,459
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Bulgaria	1,784	1,735	1,705	1,673	1,690
Czechoslovakia	5,150	5,065	5,073	5,044	5,040
Germany, East	5,848	5,827	5,804	5,790	5,790
Hungary	1,901	1,766	1,725	1,664	1,622
Poland	10,906	10,774	10,522	10,200	10,300
Romania	7,039	7,077	7,225	7,200	7,275
Yugoslavia	5,199	5,034	5,030	4,881	4,788
East Europe	37,827	37,278	37,084	36,452	36,505
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Soviet Union	121,055	120,888	122,103	120,592	119,500
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Australia	22,784	23,436	23,540	23,540	24,000
New Zealand	7,777	7,921	8,279	7,999	8,118
Oceania	30,561	31,357	31,819	31,539	32,118
<hr/>					
Total	1,040,888	1,039,252	1,037,496	1,024,307	1,029,554
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Table 21

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Canada	1,029	1,035	977	980	1,000
Mexico	1,339	1,200	1,205	1,387	1,386
United States	10,997	11,292	10,884	10,763	10,069
North America	13,365	13,527	13,066	13,130	12,455
Argentina	2,740	2,850	2,700	2,570	2,500
Brazil	2,400	2,000	2,250	2,400	2,500
Colombia	683	679	654	646	634
Uruguay	342	358	277	306	328
Venezuela	324	307	276	292	320
South America	6,489	6,194	6,157	6,214	6,282
Costa Rica	60	57	53	55	55
El Salvador	21	23	20	20	20
Guatemala	55	45	54	57	61
Honduras	40	45	43	46	46
Panama	61	55	56	57	57
Central America	255	237	265	252	240
Dominican Republic	60	57	53	55	55
Egypt	486	557	477	447	437
South Africa	638	616	583	606	623
Africa	1,124	1,173	1,060	1,053	1,060
China	467	589	720	800	890
India	340	363	690	550	633
Japan	555	559	565	585	587
Korea, South	161	208	206	192	160
Philippines	84	95	98	90	89
Taiwan	4	4	4	5	5
Asia	1,611	1,818	2,283	2,222	2,364
Israel	23	38	38	36	36
Saudi Arabia	18	18	18	18	18
Turkey	230	235	240	245	250
Middle East	271	291	296	299	304

(CONTINUED)

Table 21 (Continued)

BEEF AND VEAL PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Belgium-Luxembourg	332	331	330	326	327
Denmark	235	243	235	220	205
France	1,845	1,862	1,912	1,791	1,762
Germany, West	1,576	1,696	1,680	1,610	1,594
Greece	82	79	86	84	85
Ireland	449	511	474	455	448
Italy	1,205	1,180	1,170	1,160	1,155
Netherlands	494	546	535	525	503
Portugal	100	116	105	110	110
Spain	401	440	449	450	449
United Kingdom	1,126	1,028	1,088	940	915
EC	7,845	8,032	8,064	7,671	7,553
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Austria	223	232	230	222	216
Finland	125	124	123	116	108
Sweden	157	147	135	129	135
Switzerland	171	170	173	170	165
Other West Europe	676	673	661	637	624
<hr/>					
Bulgaria	167	163	165	167	168
Czechoslovakia	467	457	458	454	445
Germany, East	453	469	462	462	466
Hungary	156	112	114	107	108
Poland	826	854	833	751	763
Romania	270	195	240	230	225
Yugoslavia	333	317	317	315	310
East Europe	2,672	2,567	2,589	2,486	2,485
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Soviet Union	7,370	7,840	8,288	8,400	8,550
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Australia	1,338	1,478	1,549	1,550	1,530
New Zealand	486	466	563	540	554
Oceania	1,824	1,944	2,112	2,090	2,084
<hr/>					
Total	43,562	44,353	44,894	44,509	44,056
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OCTOBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVIISON, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 22
HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head, January 1)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Canada	10,573	9,967	9,996	10,648	10,973
Mexico	12,320	13,115	12,357	10,879	8,922
United States	54,073	52,314	50,920	54,365	56,000
North America	76,966	75,396	73,273	75,892	75,895
Brazil	30,000	30,500	31,700	32,700	32,200
Colombia	2,378	2,389	2,434	2,458	2,500
Venezuela	2,699	2,794	3,091	2,707	2,782
South America	35,077	35,683	37,225	37,865	37,482
Guatemala	1,070	1,100	1,110	1,120	1,130
China	306,790	331,396	337,191	327,730	327,800
Japan	10,718	11,061	11,354	11,725	11,600
Korea, South	2,958	2,852	3,347	4,281	4,520
Philippines	7,304	7,275	7,114	7,647	7,800
Taiwan	6,569	6,674	7,057	7,129	7,100
Asia	334,339	359,258	366,063	358,512	358,820
Belgium-Luxembourg	5,339	5,484	5,901	6,047	6,050
Denmark	8,960	9,104	9,422	9,048	8,900
France	10,975	10,956	12,063	11,915	11,749
Germany, West	23,617	24,282	24,503	23,670	23,020
Greece	1,115	1,190	1,226	1,269	1,241
Ireland	1,020	994	980	960	946
Italy	9,041	9,138	9,278	9,370	9,400
Netherlands	11,800	12,908	14,063	14,226	13,700
Portugal	2,201	2,600	2,454	2,260	2,270
Spain	15,000	15,786	15,782	16,941	16,500
United Kingdom	7,793	7,930	7,955	7,915	7,672
EC	96,861	100,372	103,627	103,621	101,448
Austria	4,026	3,921	3,800	3,933	3,854
Finland	1,256	1,211	1,309	1,291	1,270
Sweden	2,609	2,439	2,235	2,217	2,255
Switzerland	1,988	1,972	1,917	1,923	1,921
Other West Europe	9,879	9,543	9,261	9,364	9,300

(CONTINUED)

Table 22 (Continued)
HOG INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Head, January 1)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Bulgaria	3,734	3,912	4,050	4,034	4,075
Czechoslovakia	6,743	6,651	6,833	7,235	7,450
Germany, East	13,191	12,946	12,840	12,375	12,500
Hungary	9,237	8,280	8,687	8,216	8,462
Poland	17,207	19,170	19,619	19,373	18,800
Romania	14,777	14,319	14,711	14,700	14,500
Yugoslavia	8,673	7,821	8,459	8,322	8,872
East Europe	73,562	73,099	75,199	74,255	74,659
Soviet Union	77,914	77,772	79,501	77,403	78,000
Australia	2,512	2,553	2,640	2,719	2,778
New Zealand	420	454	435	428	418
Oceania	2,932	3,007	3,075	3,147	3,196
Total	708,600	735,230	748,334	741,179	739,930

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 23

PORK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Canada	902	909	937	995	1,015
Mexico	865	910	950	943	921
United States	6,716	6,379	6,520	7,110	7,070
North America	8,483	8,198	8,407	9,048	9,006
Brazil	600	800	1,200	1,100	1,000
Colombia	117	115	122	125	129
Venezuela	117	136	139	148	158
South America	834	1,051	1,461	1,373	1,287
Guatemala	14	14	14	14	15
China	16,547	17,960	17,800	18,200	18,400
Hong Kong	29	29	30	30	28
Japan	1,531	1,552	1,581	1,610	1,625
Korea, South	347	322	376	426	427
Philippines	430	478	489	520	575
Singapore	72	72	73	76	81
Taiwan	831	868	938	940	940
Asia	19,787	21,281	21,287	21,802	22,076
Belgium-Luxembourg	726	745	780	785	790
Denmark	1,083	1,143	1,149	1,125	1,150
France	1,607	1,520	1,536	1,612	1,565
Germany, West	2,753	2,832	2,856	2,800	2,820
Greece	148	150	164	165	162
Ireland	136	137	140	138	133
Italy	1,067	1,170	1,190	1,195	1,210
Netherlands	1,340	1,449	1,524	1,540	1,515
Portugal	176	225	230	223	226
Spain	1,157	1,166	1,489	1,510	1,510
United Kingdom	995	1,022	1,025	1,037	1,034
EC	11,188	11,559	12,083	12,130	12,115
Austria	401	389	388	392	384
Finland	171	173	175	171	176
Sweden	332	309	289	293	301
Switzerland	285	286	278	284	287
Other West Europe	1,189	1,157	1,130	1,140	1,148

(CONTINUED)

Table 23 (Continued)

PORK PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Bulgaria	390	434	420	435	440
Czechoslovakia	832	859	843	876	898
Germany, East	1,371	1,364	1,549	1,540	1,559
Hungary	1,060	962	1,064	1,002	1,055
Poland	1,503	1,749	1,729	1,673	1,573
Romania	875	840	900	850	900
Yugoslavia	773	795	863	830	850
East Europe	6,804	7,003	7,368	7,206	7,275
<hr/>					
Soviet Union	5,855	6,065	6,324	6,500	6,700
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Australia	263	270	283	299	304
New Zealand	46	48	44	43	42
Oceania	309	318	327	342	346
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Total	54,463	56,646	58,401	59,555	59,968
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OCTOBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 24
SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Head, January 1)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
United States	10,443	9,983	10,334	10,774	11,000
Argentina	29,441	29,243	28,998	29,202	29,502
Uruguay	22,777	24,808	25,707	27,365	28,420
South America	52,218	54,051	54,705	56,567	57,922
Egypt	1,450	1,500	1,550	1,650	1,685
South Africa	30,256	29,481	29,728	29,640	30,155
Africa	31,706	30,981	31,278	31,290	31,840
China	158,400	155,884	166,220	180,340	188,000
India	52,770	54,460	55,482	51,684	50,986
Asia	211,170	210,344	221,702	232,024	238,986
Turkey	47,772	47,000	43,500	40,000	36,500
Belgium-Luxembourg	134	147	149	151	153
Denmark	40	52	70	73	90
France	11,580	11,241	10,580	10,360	9,986
Germany, West	1,300	1,296	1,383	1,414	1,449
Greece	10,029	10,122	10,000	10,512	10,694
Ireland	2,690	2,774	2,917	3,252	3,387
Italy	11,098	11,300	11,451	11,487	11,500
Netherlands	814	868	985	1,100	1,150
Portugal	2,743	3,000	3,118	3,180	3,219
Spain	17,520	17,300	17,600	17,894	18,000
United Kingdom	23,946	24,540	25,976	27,820	29,000
EC	81,894	82,640	84,229	87,243	88,628
Bulgaria	10,500	9,724	9,563	8,886	8,975
Czechoslovakia	1,068	1,087	1,087	1,087	1,087
Germany, East	2,528	2,587	2,647	2,710	2,700
Hungary	2,832	2,465	2,337	2,336	2,310
Poland	3,920	4,112	4,300	4,075	4,075
Romania	18,637	18,609	18,762	18,900	19,400
Yugoslavia	7,679	7,693	7,819	7,824	7,899
East Europe	47,164	46,277	46,515	45,818	46,446

(CONTINUED)

Table 24 (Continued)

**SHEEP INVENTORIES, SELECTED COUNTRIES 1/
(1,000 Head, January 1)**

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Soviet Union	142,876	140,850	142,210	140,783	142,000
Australia	149,747	155,561	158,800	164,590	171,310
New Zealand	69,739	67,854	69,204	64,244	64,800
Oceania	219,486	223,415	228,004	228,834	236,110
Total	844,729	845,541	862,477	873,333	889,432

1/ Includes goats in China.

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FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA

Table 25
LAMB, MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Mexico	75	75	73	73	75
United States	162	153	143	151	155
North America	237	228	216	224	230
Argentina	92	86	82	83	86
Uruguay	50	76	63	73	74
South America	142	162	145	156	160
Egypt	59	61	50	51	52
South Africa	219	198	201	203	205
Africa	278	259	251	254	257
China	593	620	690	800	880
India	499	517	486	531	535
Korea, South	3	3	3	3	3
Asia	1,095	1,140	1,179	1,334	1,418
Turkey	380	385	382	380	375
Belgium-Luxembourg	8	8	8	8	8
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1
France	176	166	157	161	158
Germany, West	27	26	29	30	31
Greece	122	110	124	123	126
Ireland	48	46	49	52	55
Italy	70	67	68	69	70
Netherlands	11	8	10	11	12
Portugal	29	29	29	30	31
Spain	131	136	225	236	244
United Kingdom	291	284	297	324	338
EC	914	881	997	1,045	1,074

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Table 25 (Continued)

LAMB, MUTTON AND GOAT MEAT PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(1,000 Metric Tons Carcass Weight Equivalent)

	<u>1985</u>	<u>1986</u>	<u>1987</u>	<u>1988</u>	<u>1989</u>
Bulgaria	112	113	110	110	110
Czechoslovakia	10	10	10	10	10
Germany, East	17	18	20	22	23
Hungary	8	5	5	4	4
Poland	25	30	29	22	20
Romania	62	67	63	60	65
Yugoslavia	62	62	65	64	66
East Europe	296	305	302	292	298
Soviet Union	880	894	905	910	915
Australia	552	584	591	589	619
New Zealand	727	611	583	572	536
Oceania	1,279	1,195	1,174	1,161	1,155
Total	5,501	5,449	5,551	5,756	5,882

OCTOBER 1988

FOREIGN PRODUCTION ESTIMATES DIVISION, IAS/FAS/USDA